### Saudi leader cables King Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received a cable from King Fahd Ben Abdul Aziz nf Saudi Arabia in reply to a cable he sent to congratulate the Saudi monarch on the Hijri (Islamic) New Year. "I have received your congratulations cable on the occasion of the Hijri New Year and I am pleased in exchange congratulations with you on this dear occasion," King Fahd said. "I hope that this occasion will be repeated while Ynur Majesty is enjoying full health and happiness and the Jordanian people enjoying prosperity and progress under your wise leadership," King Fahd added, expressing hopes that the Arab and Islamic nations would achieve their aspirations.



### U.N.: Iragi soil not contaminated

BAHRAIN (AP) — U.N. inspectors said Monday they had not contaminated the soil at a chemical weapons facility outside Baghdad where they have been working for nearly two years, destroying a huge Iraqi arsenal. But Dr. Richard Soilleux, the British expert who led the 14-member multinational team that checked air, water and soil at the sprawling Muthanna state establishment, 100 kilometres north nf Baghdad, was not advising anyone to go there. Muthanna was the heart of Iraq's clandestine chemical warfare programme. "It's still a hazardous site," Dr. Soilleux told reporters at the headquarters of the U.N. Special Commission overseeing the disposal of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. The site was heavily bombed during the war and large amounts of chemical warheads, as well as mustard gas and nerve agent stockpiles, were buried under the rubble and began leaking.

Volume 18 Number 5635

AMMAN TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1994, MUHARRAM 5, 1415

DEMAND FOR FREEDOM: Palestinian mothers stage 2

protest rally in the Gaza Strip on Monday demanding the

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

**Parliament** 

adjourned

By Ayman Al Safadi

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower

House of Parliament Thurs-

day holds its last meeting of

its first extraordinary session

amidst expectations lawmak-

ers will seek a new session in

light of the "delicate political

developments" in the King-dom's peace talks with Israel.

A Royal decree issued

Monday ordered adjourned

the session, during which the

legislator passed a draft sales

tax law which the govern-

ment has said was essential to

achieve progress in its talks

with donor nations.

The session, which started

in April, focused on legisla-

tive issues as its agenda was

restricted to the topics laid

down for it by the Royal Decree that summoned it.

Unless it is called for another

extraordinary session, the

House will convene when its

second ordinary session is

Parliamentary sources say

some opposition deputies will

request the convening of a

new extraordinary session so

that the House will "be able

to play its role at a time when

major developments are expected in the peace process."

Another reason cited for

the lawmakers' desire to hold.

the session is the determina-

tion hy some "opposition"

deputies to have the govern-

ment seek the confidence of

the House on the basis of a

Parliamentary sources said

some deputies believe a new

vote of confidence, though

not constitutionally required, is

needed in light of the major

reshuffle Dr. Majali intro-

duced to the Cahinet

verify wbether the North has

not been diverting plutonium

North Korea's statement

for possible weapons use.

said the IAEA already had

adopted its own sanctions by

suspending assistance to the

North.
"That the secretariat of the

(IAEA) tried to impose its

total inspection on us by thre-

atening us with 'sanctions' is

an intolerable insult to our

people, who regard inde-

pendence as what keeps them

alive," the statement said.

It said, however, it still was

new policy statement.

due to start in October.

session

### Palestinians urge normalcy in Hebron

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HEBRON, Occupied West Bank (AFP) — Israeli military restrictions have crippled the economy of Hebron since the February 25 mosque massacre, Mayor Mnstapha Naatshe said Monday. The ongoing closure has crippled the economy of the city," Naatshe told reporters. "We call upon all peace-loving

countries and organisations to intervene to bring life back to normal." The mayor demanded that the 450 Jewish settlers be evacuated from the town and that the mosque where a settler gunned down more than 30 Muslims be reopened. He called for Arah cars to be allowed to use the main road through Hebron, for the reopening of the vegetable market and the lifting of all roadblocks. The statement came after the army announced Sunday that the market would open on Monday, but was then kept closed (see page 2).

### **Another 270 PLO** men reach Gaza

GAZA CITY (AFP) -Some 270 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) soldiers and cadres arrived in the self-rule area of Gaza overnight to prepare for the expected arrival of Chairman Yasser Arafat later this month, officials said Monday. They entered from Egypt and Tunisia through the Rafah border and joined up with some 3,500 men who have already entered the ranks of the Palestinian police force. PLO chief autonomy negotiator Nabil Shauth is set to arrive in Gaza en Tuesday to ready for Mr. Arafat's return, which he has said will happen within two

### Oman's shura council to be expanded

MUSCAT (AP) - Oman announced Monday a widened hase of popular representation in its Mailis Al Shnra. Interior Minister Badr Ben Hareh said the council will have 80 members instead of the present 59 when its new term begins in January. Addressing a press conference, Mr. Ben Hareb said each district with more than 30,000 inhabitants will now be represented by two members. Others will send one member each. The present council consists of one representative from each district irrespective of the size of its population. Its present threeyear term ends in December this year.

### Iraqi Kurdish leaders meet

ANKARA (AFP) — Rival Iraqi Kurdish leaders Masoud Barzani and Jalal Talabani met Monday in the Turkish border town of Silopi, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ferhat Ataman said. He told the Anatolian news agency that the second Barzani-Talabani meeting in just over a week was aimed at ending the clashes between their factions that erupted in early May. The meeting, in which Turkish diplomats said security officials also took part, was also to discuss new elections which the Kurds plan to organise in northern

### **Clinton welcomes** Japanese emperor

WASHINGTON (AFR) -Japanese Emperor Akihito was received at the White House in a formal welcoming ceremony Monday as President Bill Clinton said the United States and Japan share a common view of "a world at peace." Emperor Akihito underlined the friendship between the two countries, saying 'our two countries have overcome the deplarable rupture hrought about by war" and have forged a strong relationship despite historical and cultural differences. The Japanese emperor, 60, called for continued cooperation and friendship, which he said would "make the Pacific a true ocean of peace."

THE NORTH declared a three hour ceasefire Monday in response to what it said was an appeal from the hreakaway and hesieged south, but claimed the southerners broke the latest truce in Yemen's nearly 6-weekold war.

also broke down within hours with each side accusing the other of being the first to resume fighting.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh claimed southern forces broke Monday's ceasefire "in order to hring in international observers and to internationalise the Yemeni crisis," according to Yemen's northern-run state

The south has called for international intervention, which the north opposes as

broken, according to SABA.

of "flagrant interference in Yemen's internal affairs by hostile countries with a view to prolong the strife," SABA reported.

Earlier Monday, the north claimed that Saudi forces, including 150 tanks, had massed on the northern border and that the Saudis were mohilising mercenaries to huttress the south.

The claim could not easily he checked. The Saudis

border region and there is a military base in Jizan not far

The Saudis have a history of playing off the various sides against each other in Yemen. They also have not forgiven northern leaders for sympathising with Iraq dur-ing the 1990-91 Gulf crisis.

Sunday night, the state run Saudi Press Agency quoted a government official as denving earlier northern claims that Rivadh was financing the southern war effort. But there was as yet no Saudi reaction to the claim Saudi troops were massing on the border.

Southern Yemen seceded May 20, but the breakaway state has not been recognised internationally.

The southern Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) said on Monday southern leader Ali Salem Al Beidh wants U.N. peace envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi to visit the besieged city of

Northern and sonthern troops meanwhile fought artillery duels in the frontlines outside Aden, from where the hlast of explosions could be heard.

Several shells also landed on districts of the port city itself. Even so, around 300 young demonstrators gathered near the airport with placards calling for peace, in the hope of Ibrahimi's arrival.

Mr. Beidh, before receiving the envoy in the eastern city of Mukalla, wants him to visit Aden "to see for himself the deterioration of the humanitarian situation Aden.

Another sonthern official said, however, that Mr. Ibrahimi was expected to travel to Saudi Arabia later Monday. The former Algerian foreign minister met President

(Continued on page 12)

was expected to be passed by

After two years of Palesti-

nian autonomy, the PLO and

Israel are supposed to open

final status of Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat had made the

offer in a series of letters sent

to Prime Minister Yitzhak

Rabin last week after a major

rumpus over the fate of the

"The PLO leader express-

ed his intention to smooth

over differences and reduce

tension," the official told AFP. "He is ready to with-

draw the question of Jeru-

salem from the agenda for

Israel to respect the written

undertaking from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres last

October to allow Palestinian

institutions to continue oper-

The Israeli Haaretz news-

paper reported that the gov-

ernment had decided not to

allow Mr. Arafat to enter

East Jerusalem during his

visit to the autonomous

Palestinian areas which is ex-

pected to take place some-

The army bad voiced that Mr. Arafat's arrival in East

Jerusalem would lead to

clashes between Palestinians

and the Israeli right-wing.

Some extremists have called

for Mr. Arafat to be mur-

Mr. Rahin said last month

that the PLO leader would

not be allowed into Jeru-

time this month.

ating in East Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat also urged

the time being."

the time being."

Arafat vows to fight

Israeli fait accompli

TUNIS (Agencies) - Pales- the Jewish state to pull out. It

the summit.

# Maaytah murder suspect claims Lockerbie blast

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A Palestinian being tried for the assassination of a Jordanian diplomat started a Beirut court Monday when he claimed he blew up Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988, killing 270

people.

But the interrogating magistrate cast doubt upon the claim and the U.S. State Department said it had no evidence to support it.
"We did see the reports,

dence that would corroborate them," Barbara Bodiue, the State Department coordinator on counter-terrorism, said. "He was not a suspect."

Ms. Bodine said Washington continued to press for the extradition of two Libyans who have been indicated in both Britain and the United

"We feel very strong evidence against the two in-

dicted Lihyans, but we are serious in following up this lead to see if there is any veracity in it at all," Ms. Bodine said. Yousef Shaaban, 29, a fol-

lower of Abu Nidal's Fateh-Revolutionary Council, offered no details to snbstantiate his assertion. The bombing has in the past been then Syria and then Libya, which has been targeted by international sanctions.

"I personally hiew up the the investigating magistrate about it before but my confession wasn't documented. ]

The court, presided over by Judge Philip Khairallah, admitted the confession into the minntes without com-

**But Examining Magistrate** Saced Mirza, who interrogated Shaaban in the Jan. 29 assassination of Jordanian diplomat Nayeh Maaytah, denied the suspect ever mentioned the Lockerbie bomb-

"It's a mere lie. Had Yousef Shaaban confessed to such a case that still preoccupies the world, I would have

With more than half the members of the Cabinet changed,

some deputies said, the government no longer has a mandate from the House.

(Continued on page 12) (Continued on page 12)

### given it utmost priority and investigated promptly," Mr. Lockerhie plane," Mr. Shaaban told the six-person Many deputies were also judicial council, the country's Mirza told the Associated angered by Dr. Majali for not highest trial court. "Tve told consulting with the par-Press. "I believe this confes-

TOKYO (Agencies) -North Korea pulled out of

The oil has remained in the pipeline since 1990 when the United Nations imposed sanctions against Iraq for invading Kuwait.

The Turks, who have complained of the loss of income because of the embargo on their neighbour, fear the oil will corrode the pipeline and

Significant progress came during the past week after talks in Washington with Turkey's under-secretary for foreign affairs, Ozdem Sanberk, according to U.S. offi-

Mr. Sanberk is to visit Baghdad on Wednesday to try to resolve the dispute, the Nicosia-hased newsletter MEES reported.

The specialist weekly also quoted an official of the Turkish state-owned BOTAS pipeline authority as saying the pumping of oil could be-gin within 15 days of a new U.N. Security Council re-

Resolutions 706 and 712 on the partial lifting of the embargo on 1raq demand that 30 per cent of revenue from the sale of Iraqi oil goes to the U.N. Compensation

huy humanitarian supplies to be distributed fairly throughsion, including northern Iraq which is ruled by Kurds outsalem for at least two years. | side Baghdad's control.

mediately withdraw from the IAEA," it said.

The IAEA is the Viennabased International Atomic Energy Agency. Last week it suspended technical aid to the reclusive Stalinist state.

'We will consider invalid all the unreasonable 'resolutions' adopted by the agency with regard to our issue up until now, and will not be bound to any rules or resolutions of the agency hereaf-ter," the KCNA dispatch

The dispatch, which quoted a statement from the North Korean Foreign Ministry, added: "Without the (IAEA), we can develop our independent nuclear power industry and expand international cooperation in the realm of nuclear activities."

In Vienna, IAEA spokes-man Hans-Friedrich Meyer

said the agency had not yet heard of a North Korean decision to quit the agency.
In South Korea, the escalating tensions already had prompted the government Monday to order mobilisation of its 6.6 million reservists for the country's higgest civil-defence drill in years.

The drill, to be held Wednesday, will involve all civil defence corps members, whose job is to organise evacuations and provide first aid for airraid victims.

hmited IAEA inspections but kept some key facilities closed, deepening suspicions that it is trying to build nuc-

The United States and its allies began proposing sanc-tions after the North refuel-

led a nuclear reactor in such a

way that the IAEA could not

North Korea has accepted

deciding whether to return to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or completely withdraw. The North has contended that it only suspended an earlier plan to withdraw, and thus was in a "unique status" in which it did not have to accept full inspec-

## Socialists suffer setback in Euro-poll

Combined agency dispatches

THE PROSPECTS of Europe's Socialist parties looked dim Monday follow-ing a severe setback in elections to the European Parlia-

Socialists in France, Spain, Italy and Germany were licking their wounds as their parties, both in power and in opposition, under-performed 'Sunday's polls.
Only in Britain, which

voted Thursday did the main left-of-centre party have much to cheer about as Labour, benefiting from the first-past-the-post electoral system, scooped threequarters of the seats to boost the Socialist contingent in the Strasbourg assembly.

French Socialists plunged into murual recriminations after their leader Michel Rocard, hoping to become his party's standard-bearer in presidential elections next year, garnered just 14,99 per cent of the poll, well below a target modestly set at 20 per

Mr. Rocard was badly hurt by the fragmentation of the Socialist vote among rival lists headed by populist leftwinger Bernard Tapie, who attracted an astonishing 12.5 per cent, and anti-European candidate Jean-Pierre

The result sparked speculation that his presidential hopes might not survive the post-mortem as the party sought a more charismatic figure to lead it into the April-May poll.

The poll, the fourth direct election to the European assembly since 1979, was largely dominated hy such

domestic concerns, to the detriment of European debate. Reflecting the lack of

general interest in the European Parliament — seen as largely powerless despite an increase in its powers since the implementation last year of the Maastricht Treaty on European union — successive polls have seen already decline in turnout, starting at 63 per cent in 1979, but slipping this time to around 54 per cent.

Mr. Rocard's list failed even to benefit from the protest vote, boosted by widespread concern over unemployment, that hit the ruling parties in several countries. Foremost among these was Felipe Gonzalez' Socialist

Party in Spain, which combined a stinging defeat in the European poll with heavy losses in regional elections conducted simultaneously, notably in Andalusia, Mr. Gonazalez' home region. With only 22 seats in the

new European assembly, down from 28, the Socialists found themselves overtaken hy the rightwing Popular Party, which scored from 13 to

Mr. Gonzalez hrushed saide the result and said noning would change. He gave no indication that he planned a change of policy.

The advances made by Italy's ruling right-wing coali-tion including neo-fascists left blood on the carpet of the two main left-of-centre parties as the leaders of the Party of the Democratic Left (PDS, ex-communist) and the Socialist Party (PSI) stepped

Sanaa says south broke truce amid Ibrahimi efforts

from the frontier.

All four previous ceasefires Three of the truces were

called last week amid beightened U.N. efforts to mediate a peaceful end to the conflict which erupted May 4, breaking up the four-year-old union of capitalist North and socialist south Yemen.

news agency, SABA.

"foreign interference," Mr. Saleh made his claim during a meeting with ambassadors of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, but did not give any details about how, when or where the truce was

However, he complained

routinely station troops in the

tine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) Chairman Yasser

Arafat said Monday be would

resist any attempts by Israel

to change the population

makeup of Arah East Jeru-

salem by building more Jew-

He also reiterated that the

Addressing the 30th Afri-

can summit in Tunis. Mr.

Arafat accused Israel of im-

posing "a final settlement" in

the Arab-Israeli conflict over

Jerusalem despite an agree-

ment with the PLO to leave

the issue for future negotia-

we have agreed upon that

there should be no preemptive decisions on the issues," Mr. Arafat told

heads of state and repre-sentatives of 52 African na-

is trying with statements, me-

asures and positions to im-

pose a fait accompli on an

issue that affects the emo-

tions not only of the Palesti-

nian people, hut also all Arabs, Muslims and Christ-

"We will not allow...

change in the democratic character of the holy city, sacred to all divine reli-

On Sunday, foreign minis-

ters of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) recom-

mended to their leaders a

draft resolution that calls on

Israel to refrain from building

more settlements in the city

and to stop changing its char-

The regulation declared that Israel's 1967 "annexa-

tion" of East Jerusalem is

"null and void" and calls on

ians," he said.

"The government of Israel,

This is a violation of what

city would be the capital of an independent Palestinian state

to which he aspires.

ish settlements.

tions.

Pipeline deal upto J.S. aide

NICOSIA (AFP) — Iraq could make or break a deal to flush out an oil pipeline running through Turkey that was shut down by U.N. sanctions, a U.S. official told the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) published here Monday.

Iraq could sell 150,000 barrels of oil a day over six months if it adopts a flexible attitude to U.N. conditions allowing a partial lifting of the embargo, the State Department official told MEES.

But if it refuses to comply with the conditions - including U.N. supervision of humanitarian supplies bought with oil proceeds — there will be no deal, the official warned, requesting anonym-

At issue are some 12 million barrels of Iraqi crude oil trapped in a 991-kilometre dual pipeline running from

Iraq to the Mediterranean through Turkey.

talks on a permanent settle-ment that is to include the A senior Israeli official said meanwhile Mr. Arafat had agreed to drop the stormy dehate over Jerusalem "for

want to flush it out. Turkey has proposed Iraq's profits be used to purchase humanitarian goods and repair the pipeline, but the United States is concerned that allowing Iraq to profit from the sale would hreak the U.N. emhargo.

solution to allow the flushing.

The rest must be used to out Iraq under U.N. supervi-

the U.N. nuclear watchdog agency Monday, shrouding its nuclear programme from world scrutiny in a sharp escalation in the 13-monthold Korean crisis.

The announcement by the official North Korean news agency KCNA was all the more defiant as it came on the eve of a visit to Pyongyang by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The agency lashed out at attempts to impose sanctions against Pyongyang for refusing to throw open its nuclear sites to full outside inspec-

"In face of the folly of the IAEA which has taken unreasonable 'sanctions' against us and moreover is attempting to intrude even into our military sites.... we will im-

North Korea says it quit IAEA

# Israel issues more entry permits, eases restrictions

(Agencies) — Israel has eased restrictions on Palestinians in the occupied territories, issuing work permits for 10,000 in Gaza and the West Bank and tearing down a cement harricade in the city of Hebron.

The decision followed assessments by cabinet minis-ters at the weekly session Sunday that autonomous rule in Jericho and Gaza was runhing smoothy, and Palesti-nian police were operating satisfactorily, radio stations

Security officials reported a decline in Palestinian attacks on Israelis in the past month, reports added with-

out giving figures.
"There is good potential here," Agriculture Minister Yaacov Tsur said on Israel Radio after a ride by Jericho, which gained autonomy along with the Gaza Strip in mid-May as part of the Sept. 13 Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accord. Another 272 Palestinian

troops from Tunis, Algeria and Lihya arrived in Gaza, crossing from the frontier with Egypt. Palestinian re-ports said. About 1,100 more

were due on Monday, which will hring the total police force in Gaza to about 3,500. By adding 10,000 permits

for construction workers, the government eased a more than 14-month closure on Gaza and the West Bank imposed after a series of stabbing attacks.

The permits hrought to 45,000 the number of Palestinians allowed to work in Israel, still less than half the approximately 110,000 employed before the March 1993 restrictions.

In addition, Israel Television reported that Palestinian identity cards were being handed out for the first time in Gaza and Jericho, printed by Israel for the Palestinian autonomy authority. The documents are enveloped in green, rather than the orange-covered cards issued under Israeli rule.

In Hehron, the army removed a cement wall that hlocked traffic through the city centre past Jewish areas, in addition to a marketplace shut since the Feh. 25 mosque massacre, the army said.

In the massacre an Israeli settler shot and killed more

than 30 Palestinians while at prayer at the massacre. Afterwards Israel clamped restrictions on the city's Arab population of .10,000 to prevent reprisal attacks. About 450 Israeli settlers live in Hehron.

Major General Ilan Biran. in charge of West Bank forces, was quoted saying that the site itself would remain shut in the coming weeks rending new security arrangements.

A military spokesman said Israel also opened the gates of occupied Jerusalem to all Palestinian women for the first time in more than a year.

'All Palestinian women, whatever their age, are allowed from now on to go to Jerusalem without having to ask for a permit," the spokesman told AFP.

Only certain categories, such as women aged over 40 or less than 16, bad been allowed into the Holy City after it was closed to residents of the occupied terri-tories in March 1993.

The lifting of the ban means that Palestinian women can freely enter Arab East Jerusalem.

# needs

SANAA (AFP) — Yemen needs up to \$70 million worth of humanitarian aid after five weeks of civil war that have uprooted almost 500,000 people, a U.N. official said here

Sunday. U.N Resident Coordinator Awni Al Ani told reporters almost half a million displaced people were sheltering in schools or with relatives or

worth of aid is needed," including \$2 to \$3 million in emergency medical aid, be

stronghold of Aden, "we'll be there within six hours. The United Nations was working on obtaining security guarantees from the Yemeni government to enable a mission to visit the city, hit by shortages of goods and ser-

bringing with him about balf

of the 18 ministers who still

Mr. Arafat ordered the

PLO offices in Tunis closed

by Wednesday and many

members of its hureaucracy

are expected to move to

Jericbo. But Mr. Arafat's

arrival date bere remains a

ceived two computers, a fax

machine, a photocopier, two

typewriters and 12 tables for

the office of Saeh Erakat,

minister of municipal affairs.

The equipment was donated

On Sunday, Mr. Sidr re-

live ahroad.

mystery.

news of missing Israelis never tried to get past their checkpoint, and had arrived mainly to protest.

Joel Leyden, a spokesman

day against the Israeli-PLO agreement, asking mians from destroying their fields and stealing for more compensations from the Israeli govanimals from the farms (AFP photo)

Families press drive for

SETTLER'S PROTEST: Jewish settlers from

the Naama settlement chain themselves on the

Israeli-Jordanian fence as a protest on Mon-

METULLA (AP) - Fami-

lies of six missing Israeli ser-vicemen waited in vain at a

border fence Sunday for per-

search in Lebanon for troops

who disappeared up to 12 years ago in a tank battle.

Iran, with arms dealers, with

crooks. The more you raise

your hopes, the bigger your fall is," said Osnat Fink, a sister of one missing soldier,

disappointed after an hour's

wait in the hot son by the

"Good Fence" crossing into

The attempted crossing

was one of a series of demon-strations hy the families, frus-

trated at being kept in the

dark for so many years — depsite the Israeli peace accord with the Palestine Li-

beration Organisation (PLO) and the U.S.-hrokered nego-

tiations with Syria and

Some said they hoped that

United Nations peacekeepers

or international Red Cross

officials could arrange per-

mission from Lehanon for

them to conduct a search, but

Timor Goksel, a spokes-

man for the peacekeepers

Force In Lehanon (UNIFIL),

said they were "never in-volved at all" in the scarch.

The families needed Israeli

permission to enter Lebanon

and Lebanese permission to move around, be told the

this never materialised.

Known as the U.N

Associated Press.

Lebanon.

Lebanon.

'We've dealt with people who have connections with

mission to launch their own a

for the group, said they wanted to avoid entering Lebanon under Israeli pro-tection, fearful this would make them "sitting ducks" if they tried to make contact with groups such as Hizbollah. He said "bureaucratic" problems prevented their entry. Before beading home, the

group posted a sign renaming the Good Fence — a crossing point for Lebanese who work in Israel and for U.N. forces the "Freedom Fence."

Three men went missing exactly 12 years ago in June 1982 in a tank battle in Sultan Yacoub in soutbeastern Lebanon near the border with Syria, a week after Israel invaded Lebanon to ront PLO guerrilla bases. Those missing are Zacharia Baumel, Zvi Feldman and Yebuda Katz.

Two others. Fink and Rahamin Al Sheikh, dis-appeared in action in 1986. While Western hostages were being freed in Lebanon three years ago, Israel was given evidence that both had died in captivity, but their bodies were never recovered.

only one Israel is reasonably certain is alive, is Ron Arad an air navigator sbot down during a bombing raid near Sidon in 1986. Israel bas said it believes Arad is heing beld by Iranians. Ms. Fink, 22, said she

wanted to meet Lebanese officials in contact with the Iranian-hacked Hizhollah group believed to have seized her brother and Sheikh. She said dissatisfied with

ernment. Settlers claimed that their settlers

bordering the Jericho autonomous area suffer

from lack of security and accuse the Palesti-

the evidence of her brother's death. "We want his body back." She said negotiations by a third party she did not name were ensuing with Hiz-billah, and alleged that they were making "unreasonable" demands.

Yona Baumel, whose American-born son Zecharia was among those who disappeared in Sultan Yacoub, renewed an offer to help Palestinians find men they claim are missing from battles with the Israelis, in exchange for some help.

Mr. Baumel said he told

Ahmad Tibi, an Israeli Arab adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, "Give me ten, a dozen cases with solid documentation, I'll take them

Mr. Baumel was in contact with the PLO even before the peace accord signed last September, in attempts to find his son.

In 1989 he negotiated a humanitarian release of Palestinian guerrilla leader Omar Qassem, who was jailed more than 20 years for a 1968 raid from Jordan, Qasbefore he could be freed.

Last year the PLO deli vered balf of Zecharia's dogtag to Mr Baumel, promising more information would follow, but it has not, he said.

Mr. Leyden said families had information that at least two of those who disappeared at Sultan Yacoub were alive.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

### Eichmann execution a mistake — deputy

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israel made a mistake in executing Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann and should have kept him alive in a glass cage to witness Israel's "achievementa," a parliamentary official says. David zucker, head of the parliamentary law commission, said during a weekend debate ou Israeli military radio: "With hindsight, I think this execution has somewhat concealed the horrors of the Shoah" or holocaust. "We should have kept him in a glass cage so that he could see what has been achieved here in Israel. That would have been a much harder sentence on him." Eichmann recommended ways to improve the efficiency of gas ovens used to kill people in concentration camps set up by the Nazis during World War II after he visited the Auschwitz camp in 1944. After the war, he fled to Argentina but was kidnapped by Israeli secret services and sentenced to death in 1961 after a trial occupied Jerusalem. He was executed the following year. But Parliamentary Speaker Shevah Weiss, who escaped from the Nazi camps, said the leaders of the Third Reich such as "Eichmann did not deserve to live because they had excluded themselves from the rules applied to mankind."

### Top Rabin aide Neria resigns

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Jacques Neria, a central figure in the Middle East peace process, handed in his resignation on Sunday as political adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the premier's office said. Mr. Neria, a 43-year-old fluent Arabic speaker born in Lebanon and a colonel in military intelligence, took np the post in December 1992. His resignation takes effect next month Israel Television said he had lost influence with the prime minister on the peace process. Mr. Neria helped draft the May 4 agreement signed by Mr. Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in Cairo on the launch of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. He now plans to work with Heim Parasa draft and Jericho. work with Haim Ramon, the new leader of the Histadrut trade union federation and tipped as a candidate for the 1996 general election, according to the television.

### Asylum seekers in Turkey 'not Mujahedeen'

NICOSIA (AFP) — Sixteen Iranian asylum-seekers facing expulsion from Turkey are not members of the armed opposition Mnjahedeen-e-Khalq, the group said Sunday. "The persons in question are not in any way related to the Mujahedeen and its activities," it said in a statement. "The representation and the properties of Turkey is responsible for the protection and government of Turkey is responsible for the protection and safety of all Iranian asylum-seekers," the group said, a day after the Turkish news agency Anatolia said they were being expelled to Iraq. "If for whatever reason it does not wish to recent them." wish to accept them, it must relocate them in European countries with the help of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," said the Mujahedeen. It said the group had helped the 16 Iranians seek refuge in Turkey for humanitarian reasons only. They had been living in Ramadi, west of Baghdad, and some had been prisoners during the 1980-1988 war between Iran and Iraq. But Anatolia said the 16 had confessed to having entered Turkey with false passports and received military training at a Mujahedeen camp in Iraq. The Turkish Interior Ministry rejected their request for political asylum and drove them to Silopi on the Iraqi border, it reported; quoting a senior police official as saying the expulsion was a goodwill gesture to Iran.

### 26 soldler kliied in five days in Algeria 🐬

ALGIERS (AFP) — Twenty five armed fundamentalists and one member of the security forces were killed in different operations between Tuesday and Saturday last week, the Algerian security forces said Sunday. Eleven fundamentalists were killed Thursday in a clash between the security forces and a group of 13 armed people at Douaouda, 30 kilometres west of Algiers, the security forces said. The two other members of the group managed to escape while another fundamentalist was killed the same day at Relizane in western Algeria. Four fundamentalists were killed Friday, two at Hammam Righa, close to Ain Defia, one at Tissemsilt in the west and another in the Charene forest close to the eastern town of Setif. During the Setif operation, a member of the security forces was killed. Five fundamentalists were killed Wednesday in clashes in the Bouchitane forest close to Medea in the south, the security forces added. Three were killed Tuesday in operations at 'Ain Tin, close to Batna in the east and in Djebel Bouhneche, close to Sidi Bel Abbes in the west. A fundamentalist was killed Saturday at bouchrit. close to Mostaganem in the west.

### Kolleck Invites King Hussein to Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (AFP) - The former Israeli mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, said Monday he had invited King Hussein to come and pray in the Holy City. Mr. Kollek told state radio he sent the invitation about six weeks ago in a bid to bolster relations and had tacit support from the government. There had been no answer from Amman. "I thought it would be a good thing for King Hussein and for us if he would come in his own helicopter and visit the mosque and pray there and visit his great-grand father? Sherif Hussein Bin Ali, grave. Mr. Kollek recalled that King Hussein had been present on the temple mount in the Old City when his grandfather King Abdullah was assassinated on July 20, 1951. The ex-mayor said he believed such a visit "would strengthen the relationship. I still think it will be good for us. "I sent this message through a trusted friend and I asked everybody in the foreign ministry and the prime minister's office." Mr. Kollek said he bad bad. "no reaction yet, but you never know."

RESCOR

### International journalists Yemen to meet on Palestine

AMMAN (J.T.) -- Prominent Arabs, Israelis, Palestinians and other Middle East experts from the fields of politics, academia and the media will meet in Elsinore, Denmark, from June 15 to 17 at an international encounter for journalists on the question of Palestine.

To be convened by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) and hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the encounter will review developments in the peace process since the signing, in Washington, D.C., last September, of the declaration of principles on interim self-government arrangements, including outstanding issues not covered by the declaration. These are: Salem, the return of Palestihian refugees, future boundaries and the status of the Palestiman occupied territory. Further, the encounter will explore, "in a frank and informal manner," prere-quisites for establishing a lasting peace through security, development and democratisation, a U.N. press re-

Miels Helveg Petersen,

By Karin Laub

The Associated Press

JERICHO - The transport,

tourism and welfare minis-

tries will be boused in a voca-

tional school, the religious

affairs minister is getting a

room in the Islamic court,

and Yasser Arafat's office

will be in an old age home.

Short on money and an-

xious to dispel donor con-

cerns about lavish spending,

the Palestinians are making a

bare-bones start in launching

"It is very difficult to find

buildings for the ministers

because we don't bave any

money to spend," said Abdul

Karim Sidr, a leading local

nisation (PLO) official who

has been sconting locations in

this farming town of 15,000

that is to be the seat of

government.

Palestine Liberation Orga-

their new administration.

minister for foreign affairs of Denmark, will open the encounter. Vladimir Petrovsky, director-general of the United Nations office at Geneva, will be the moderator.

The Elsinore encounter will be the fourth in a series launched three years ago by the DPI to promote dialogue between the two sides in the Middle East conflict. The first international encounter was convened in Helsinki (June 1-3, 1991), the second in Lisbon (September 16-17, 1992) and the third in London (June 9-11, 1993). Three DPI publications — "Prospects for Peace in the Middle East: An Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue," "Bnilding for Peace in the Middle East: A European Perspective," and "Promoting a Culture for Peace in the Middle East: An Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue," provide an account of

The Assembly has stated its conviction that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information remains of vital importance in beightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Last week, foreign govern-ments authorised \$42 million

Palestinian National Au-

said this was not enough,

noting much of the money

will go for running costs such

this. We are waiting for the

donor countries to implement their promises," Jamil Tarifi,

a senior negotiator of the

self-rule agreement, said

In all, donor countries

pledged more \$2.4 billion

over five years to the self-rule

government but have deman-

ded the PLO set up proper

accounting procedures before

Authority will only start working formally once Mr. Arafat comes to Jericho,

The Palestinian National

funds are delivered.

'We are not satisfied with

as salaries of policemen.

thority.

Sunday.

immediate aid for the

But Palestinian officials

# \$70m in aid

A mission travelled Sunday

to the southern provioce to Lahij to assess the bumanitarian needs, be said. It would report hack Wednesday, and other missions were planned to Shahwa and Ziniibar, also in the southern warzone. "From \$40 to \$70 million

Mr. Ani said that once it

sion to the besieged southern

The Israeli army spokesman's office said the families in schools and old

Mr. Sidr said be bargained hard with local workmen to paint, rewire and install air conditioning on Mr. Erakat's

three installments. It would cost about \$20,000 to fix up the rooms downstairs, earmarked for the economics and environmental protection ministries, hut work has not yet begun for lack of money, Mr. Sidr said.

floor, paying the small sum in

A greasy workbench and three old cars on which future mechanics honed their skills still stood in the courtyard.

The Bir Society Vocational hy Al Najah university and School in the Aqabat Jaber businessmen in the West refugee camp just outside town will house three minis-Bank town of Nahlus. Dr. Erakat's office is lo tries. Three classrooms each cated on the top floor of the two-storey Fitriani Vocationhave been set aside for tourism and welfare. They stood al School, next to car repair locked and empty Sunday.
At transportation in the shops and floor tile makers in Jericho's small industrial dormitory wing there was

only a sign that a ministry would open soon. Piled up in a kitchen corner were the new government's forms for drivers' licenses and vehicle

Mr. Arafat and about 200 PLO administrators will take over the new Jericho old age home, a 12-room building that was started by Israel's former military government. with construction to be completed hy the end of the month.

The PLO chairman is expected to run four ministries the equivalent of the prime ministry, interior, police and finance — from the marble-walled, sunflooded huilding surrounded by palm trees and fields in a Jéricho residential area.

Mr. Tarifi said even though Jericho is the seat of government, ministries would set up

age home duplicate offices in former military government huildings in the Gaza Strip to serve the 800,000 Palestinians

Mr. Tarifi was not overly concerned by the makeshift setup, saying the question of a future capital will only be settled after the five-year interim autonomy period. "In the heginning, we have

to be in Jericho and Gaza. But the permanent locations of the ministries will be all over the West Bank," he

Although the PLO's future role is not clear, it is unlikely to be replaced entirely by the Palestinian National Authority. For example, because the autonomy cannot have foreign relations the PLO department that operates its international representations will remain in Tunis.

### JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311/-19 PROGRAMME TWO

17:00 Envoye Special
.18-39 News in French
18:45 Grands Galops
19:08 News in Hebrew
29-08 News in Arabic
30-36 Step by Step
28-39 Step by Step 21:19 Moon Over Miami
22:00 News in English
72-20
Feature Film: "Evidence Of Love"
23:19 The Second Half
PRAYER TIMES

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CHURCHES

### St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swelfieh, Tel. 810740 es of God Church, Tel. St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757 Terrasancia Church Tel: 622366 Church of the Annunciation Tel Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543.

# 775261.

## WEATHER

erate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min /Max. temp. Amman
Agaba 23 / 3
Deserts 16 / 3
Jordan Valley 21 / 3
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 32. Aqaba 37. Humidit readings: Amman 12 per cent Aqaba 17 per cent.

# Congregation Tel. 684195 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 654932 Church of Nazarene Tel. 675691. The Evangelical Local Church In Tel. 811295.

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Dr. Farouq Nour 786680	Tra
Dr. Jihad Ziadeh 881148	Publ
Dr. Bahjat Badr 849362	Hot
Firas pharmacy	Pric
Ferdows pharmacy 778336	
Al Asema pharmacy 637055	Wal
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672	C
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Ажрив рожновсу(—)	Jorg
ZAROA:	Rad
Dr. Issa Omari 901266	Wat
Klinlifeh pharmacy 985417	
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dio Jordan 774	Ibn Sina Hospital
	Al Bikma Modern Help
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815615	Princess Bassau Hospital
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Company	Ibn Al Natees Hospital
Flight Information 08-53200	
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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### HOSPITALS

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### FOR THE TRAVELLER QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL

17:15

APRIVALS Royal Jordanian (RJ) Disarran (RJ)
Aqaba (RJ)
Abu Dhabi, Al 'Ain (RJ)
Dobei (add) (RJ)
Muscat, Oubai (RJ)
Dobs, Bahrain (RJ) ...... Cairo (RJ) . Frankfurt (RJ) .. Chicago, Amsterdam ... Frankfurt (RJ) Other Flights (Terminat 2)

### Salalah (add) (GF) Paris, Beinu (AF) TRAIN Salaiah (add) (GF ..... Beirui (ME 5:00 p.m. every Monday ns 7:30 a.m. every Sunday .... S:00 p.m. every Sunday DEPARTURES Royal Jordanian (RJ) MARKET PRICES (Terminal 1) 92:00 Aqaba (R1) 99:30 Amsterdam, New York (R1) 12:00 Vienna, Frankfurt (R1) 12:15 Montreal, Toronto (R1) 12:35 Paris, Brussels (R1) 12:55 Geneva, Madrid (R1) 13:45 Cairo (R1) 13:55 (Caron (R1) 340/230 1200/709 300/ 200 100 / 60 180 / 100 Bahrain, Doha (R. Lamaca (R. Jeddah (R. Other Flights (Terminal 2) 140/ 76 420/ 328 160 / 80 Orange Onion (dry) Sweet Melon 320/ 22X 140/ 60 550/ 400 130 / 80

HIJAZ RAILWAY

# following strike, court ruling

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

DAY, JUNE 4

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HIJAZ BALLE TEMB

4 **:** / .

AMMAN — Middle East Investment Bank employees who staged a work strike last February for bet-ter pay work conditions are to get pay increases ranging from JD 10 to JD 20 per month in addition to an extra family allowance, according to a ruling by the Industrial Court announced Monday.

The court, which settles labour disputes in the country, was requested to handle the bank case last March following the dispute between the bank's management and the employees represented by the Union of Bank and Insurance Company Workers.

The pay increases to take effect starting next month

entail a raise of JD 20 on the basic salary of employees who earn less than JD 400 a month, while those receiving more than JD 400 a month will receive a JD 10 increment.

The court also recommended that the bank's management modernise and upgrade its salary and increments scale in line with the cost of living and parallel to the salary scales of other banks operating in Jordan.

The court also ruled that the health insurance scheme in force be expanded to cover dental services not exceeding JD 20 annually per employee.

The bank will also pay no more than JD 20 for eye glasses or contact lenses for employees once every two years and 90 per cent of the cost of eye treatment for bank emptoyees, according

10 the ruling.

The court also demanded the bank charge its employees no more than five per cent interest on loans from the bank.

It said the bank's contribution to the employee savings fund should be increased to 10 per cent, up from the present 7.5 per

According to the final verdict, a married male employee would get JD 15 up from JD 10 as a family allowance in addition to the allowances for his children under the regular system of benefits.

The estimated 130 employees will benefit from the court's decision starting July 1, 1994.

### Jordan, Germany to study impact of advanced water pumping project

AMMAN (J.T.) — The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Higher Council for Science and Teehnology (HCST) Monday signed an agreement at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to conduct a study entitled "Sociological Aecompaniment of the Photovoltaic Water Pumping Project," according to an RSS statement Monday.

The study, which will be supervised by RSS, will tackle socio-economic, cultural, and health conditions of residents using photovoltaics (the science of using cells to conduct solar energy into electricity) to pump ground water from wells in several badia regions for drinking and cattle breeding purposes.

The proposed study also includes an analysis of the role of women in the overall activities of the areas included in the study, said the Expected to take 10

suitable and economic water energy consumption by the residents of the areas under study and German government, the

monitor the socio-economic changes in these regions.

During the last three years, the RSS in cooperation with several German scientific institutions including the GTZ, conducted a pioneering project at the national level which included the introduction of photovoltaics technology to Jordan as well as its exploration in pumping underground water from 14 sites in various parts of the conntry.

In this framework, photovoltaic cells were used also to generate electricity in several remote areas including 15 police stations, 5 clinics, 4 communication sites, 8 schools, apart from the many sites throughout Jordan where solar and wind energy technologies are used as an alternative to conventional energy sources such as oil and

Jordan is one of the leading countries in the world in using renewable energy, partimonths, the study will also cularly solar energy, as an investigate means to ensure alternative to conventional

RSS was chosen by the

GTZ and other German scientific institutions to serve as their technical consultant in implementing similar proiects in Third World countries within the framework of a north-south and southsouth cooperation.

The scientific and technical cooperation between RSS and the German scientific institutions falls within the framework of the scientific and technical cooperation protocol signed between Jordan and Germany in 1977.

The German technical aid to RSS during the past years enabled RSS to build no several infrastructure facilities and laboratories, and execute several joint projects and applied research studies in the fields of renewable energy, socio-economic affairs, and other areas.

The new agreement with GTZ was signed by Reinhold Werr, head of the GTZ office in Amman, Mohammad Halaiqah, deputy secretary general of the Higher Council for Science and Technology, and Sa'id Alloush, RSS vice president.

# Business team to head for Canada in pursuit of better commercial ties

By Elia Nasrallah Jordan Times Staff Reporter AMMAN — A 25-member delegation of the Jordanian Businessmen's Association (JBA) will visit Canada la-

ter this month to seek ways to promote Jordanian-Canadian commercial ties and adjust the balance of trade between the two countries, according to Ali Yousef, JBA director.

. Mr. Yousef told the Jordan Times Sunday that JBA Chairman Hamdi Tabbaa will lead the group which consists of five fermanent members of the Canada-Jordan Business Connail (CJBC) formed last year and 20 businesspersons concerned with developing commer-cial ties with Canada.

The coming meetings, to be beld in Montreal and Toronto between June 27 and 30, will take place under the umhrella of the CJBC which was set up by businesspersons from both sides in order to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two

countries. It should be noted, Mr. Yousef said, that Jordan's overall trade with Canada is negligible compared with Jordan's overall volume of trade or with other coun-

.Wbereas Canada's annual exports to Jordan ranged between \$15 million and \$55 million between 1987 and 1992, Jordan's exports to that country are not worth mentioning, said

Mr. Yousef. He said the delegation visiting Canada this month will try to put forth ideas aimed at increasing trade and stimulating Canada's imports from Jordan.

Jordan, he said, can be an important trade partner to Canada not only on the domestie market level but also on a regional level, especially for neighbouring states because of Jordan's central geographical location in the Middle East.

In addition, Jordan offers a favourable investment climate which encourages the establishment of joint ventures between businesspersons on both sides, Mr. Yousef said.

When asked about commodities which Canada could purchase from Jordan, Mr. Yousef said Canadians have already bought limited amounts of vegetables and fruits, especially in winter, but the delegation will urge more such

exports. He said the Jordanian delegation will encourage sales of Jordanian phosphate and pharmaceuticals to Canadian markets, but special attention will be given to tourism.

Mr. Yousef said the businesspersons will try to urge Canadian firms to set up hotels and other tourist facilities in the Jordan Valley, Aqaba and other attractions, and will call for combining Canadian technology with Jordanian husources in joint ventures in the Kingdom's free trade

> He said that products manufactured by such ventures could be sold in other Middle East countries as well as in Jordan.

> Furthermore, Mr. Yousef said, the Jordanian delegation will point out to the Canadian side that the Kingdom deserves assistance for its loss of at least 10.000 businesspersons who migrated to Canada with their capital, which bas contributed towards Canada's economy.

Since the early 1980s, explained Mr. Yousef, there has been a migration of people to Canada from the Middle East, and a great number of Jordanians settled in Canada with their capital and expertise causing a severe drain of capital, skilled and qualified labour, and academicians on the Kingdom.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Senate to discuss standards law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) meets today to discuss a memorandum by Lower House Speaker Taher Masri which referred back to the Senate the standards and specifications draft law which was already passed by the House.

### Minister receives Indian team

AMMAN (Petra) - Agriculture Minister Mansour Ben Tarif Monday received at the ministry a visiting Indian delegation for talks on means of enbancing Jordanian-Indian relarions. The meeting was attended by Ministry

Urain and other ministry officials. The delegation is visiting several Jordanian institutions for talks with their officials on enhancing bilateral cooperation, particularly increasing India's imports of Jordanian phosphates and

### British navy ship docks in Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — A British Royal Navy ship, the H.M.S. Cumberland, arrived in Aqaba Sunday on a three-day visit to Jordan. The press officer onboard said the visit was part of exchanged visits "with friends in Jordan with the aim of enhancing bilateral relations." He said the ship's crew of 280 will visit several archaeological sites in the Kingof Agriculture Secretary General Ghaleb Ahu dom, including Wadi Rum and Petra.

# Bank employees win pay raise Government, industries agree to form panel to ease application of sales tax

By P.V. Vivekanand Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Government officials and the Chamber of Industry have agreed to set up a joint committee along with representatives of the various industrial sectors to facilitate the application of

the newly-enforced sales tax.

However, it could be one year before all issues related to the levy, which went into force this month, are clarified and an efficient and wellunderstood administrative and technical system is in place to collect the tax, said Khaldoun Abu Hassan, chairman of the Chamber of Industry

Economic analysts and observers say that the government has to exert an extra effort to make the tax system understandable to the business community if only because there are numerous overlappings of sectors and goods, including local and imported raw materials and finished products, covered under the levy.

"Having accepted the concept that sales tax was an inevitable factor in Jordanians' life, one now has to look at its applications and seek means to avoid duplicate taxation," said an ex-

"A system has to be in place as soon as possible. Otherwise gross manipulations of the law and exploitation of consumers would only be consolidated.

Cancer centre

on cigarettes

seeks surcharge

AMMAN (J.T.) - The

national task force working

on Al Amal Cancer Centre

project will soon submit a

formal request to the govern-

ment to impose a surcharge

on cigarettes or any other carcinogenic substances,

according to Raef Nijem, a

He said in a statement

quoted by the Jordan News

Agency, Petra. Monday that

a one piaster surcharge on

each packet of cigarettes

would yield the JD 3 million

annually needed to cover part

costs and to help in the estab-

lishment of a residential

quarter for the centre's

Mr. Nijem said that the task

force has so far collected

JD 11 millions cash dona-

tions from the public since

1984. The task force has also

been receiving in-kind dona-

tions such as vehicles, jewel-

lery, land and other items

worth a total of JD 500,000,

According to Mr. Nijem

there have been no donations'

from Arab, Islamic or foreign

countries except the Jeddah-

based Islamic Bank which

contributed JD 3.5 million

for the purchase of medical

added Mr. Nijem.

equipment.

member of the task force.

At this point in the imple-

mentation of the levy, consumers are not directly involved except as the ultimate payers. Market prices of items should be inclusive of the levy wherever applicable without any additions by the wholesate/distributor/retail The tax is levied on im-

ported products at the customs point and for local products at the point of departure to the market — the manufacturing facilities. Importers/manufacturers can claim refund/adjustment

of the tax paid on imported

raw materials against the tax

they paid on the final pro-A value-added system where retailers are the collecting point for the tax will come into force in the second phase of the law, expected to be implemented in

five years. According to Mr. Abu Hassan, the prices of some items should actually go down where the applicable rate of sales tax was seven per cent instead of a 10 per cent consumption that the sales tax replaced.

"Some prices are bound to go up and others should remain stable," Mr. Abu Hassan said.

Speaking one day after a four-and-a-half hour session at the Chamber of Industry with senior officials directly in charge of applying the sales tax, Mr. Abu Hassan said Prime Minister. Abdul Salam Majali had promiseo to set up a ministerial level interests of producers of



Khaldoun Abu Hassan

panel with industrialists and top-level experts to study the ramifications of the levy. This committee, he said,

will study the various points raised by the industrialists in terms of the extent of the sales tax and items covered under the levy and perhaps reconsider the list of exemp-

The panel that was agreed to be formed during Sunday's meeting at the Chamber of Commerce will include mostly bureaucrats from the Customs and Sales Tax departments, Chamber of Industry and Chamber of Commerce officials and representatives of the various segments of the

industrial sector. The Chamber of Industry has 13 such "sub-sector committees" which represent the foodstuffs, paper, plastic items, confectionery, hardware, clothes etc., Mr. Abu Hassan said.
"Each segment will draw

up separate questions on aspects of the sales tax pertaining to them and the offictals will provide detailed answers to them," said Mr. Abu Hassan. "This is one of the best means for a direct and official clarification which would leave no room for ambiguities."

At Sunday's gathering, the heads of the customs and sales tax departments of the Ministry of Finance answered businessmen's questions on the various aspects of the sales tax and the modalines of its applications. Mr. Abu Hassan said most

industrialists felt that "60 to 75 per cent of their questions were satisfactorily answered by the officials.

It is a continuing process," said Mr. Abu Hassan. "If need be, we will organise another such encounter," he told the lordan Times. adding that more than 700 people attended the meeting at the Chamber of Industry auditorium, which can hold only 300.

Mr. Abu Hassan said the Chamber of Industry presented 60 written questions to Nazmi Abdullah, head of the Customs Department, and Saud Abdul Kader, chief of the Sales Tax Department, during the session in addition to another 60 from the audi-

Most of the questions

raised during the gathering were related to how an importer/manufacturer could avoid paying tax twice - first on imported raw material the customs point and agains when the finished product leaves the factory; bow imported material to be used in manufacturing goods for exwhether the levy is applicable to machinery and equipment used in the production of goods exempt from the levy; how the confidentiality of prices and suppliers could be what kind of books and eatries are to be kept to satisfy the tax department; bow classifications are made on the

exempted products, etc. We are satisfied with the outcome of the meeting. where many issues were classified," he said. "Other issues have to be clarified and we bope to do this by resubmitting written questions to the

The Chamber of Industry plans to publish the questions and answers in a book form to help all concerned understand the Sales Tax Law and bow the various sectors of the business community aft directly and indirectly affected by its implementa-

'However, I believe that if could be one year before as effective system is in place to implement the law in all its aspects," said Mr. Abu Hassan, noting that the concept of sales tax was relatively new

# Arab pharmaceutical industry to study quality manufacturing of its products

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN - Jordan will take part in a two-day meeting due to open in Damascus this week to discuss ways to enspre quality pharmaceutical products manufactured in the Arab World ...

Nizar Jardaneh, chairman and secretary general of the Arab Union of Pbarmaceutical Manufacturing and Medical Appliances which is organising the meet-ing, told the Jordan Times that the six Jordanian pharmaceutical companies and the four factories manufac-. turing veterinary products in Jordan will be represented at

the coming meeting opening on Wednesday.

The World Health Organisation (WHO), which issues guidelines for pharmaceutical manufacturing, and the European Union (EU) will also be repre-

The theme of the meeting is "Stability Studies in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing," said Mr. Jardaneb.

part of ongoing efforts to develop the Arab pharmaceutical industry, enabling it to cope with modern scientific and technological trends in advanced industrialised nations, Mr. Jardaneb said.

He said Arab bealth ministry representatives will discuss topics such as assessment of the stability, duration and effectiveness of medicines, physical, chemical and biological factors which influence stability, legislation governing the production and

manufacturing.

distribution of drugs in Europe, Japan and the United States and WHO's regulations concerning drug

Quality control of medicine production, registration of new drugs and development of faculties of pharmacy at Arab universities will be among the topics for discussion, added Mr. Jardaneb.

He said the Jordanian delegation will group representatives of the health ministry as well as Jordanian pharmacentical companies.

On the sidelines of the Damascus meeting the ion's board and general assembly will hold meetings to review a generally financial and activity report on the union's work in 1993 and examine and endorse this year's budget, according to

Mr. Jardaneh. The report, be said, covers the impact of the newlysigned General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the pharmaceutical industry of the Arab World.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

\* Lecture entitled "The American Political Scene - How It Works" by Dr. Marwan Mussher at the American \* Painting exhibition by Jordanian artist Abdul Ra'uf Sha-University of Beirut (AUB) Club in Jabal Amman at 8:00

exhibited NS

★ Exhibition of photographs by artist Khaled Sa'id at the 
 ★ Plastic art exhibition by artist Mohammad Al Ameri entitled Royal Cultural Centre.

 ★ Plastic art exhibition by artist Mohammad Al Ameri entitled "Body" at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

☆ Painting exhibition by artist George Bahjouri at Al Balque

Art Gallery (Tel. 720677).

Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing "perma nent" exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists (Tel-

# Extracting human nature's innermost traits

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN - George

Bahgory would not betray himself as a man with a great sense of humour at first sight. An artist, yes. A bohemian, again yes. But the great caricaturist that he is can only be discovered by looking at his drawings and, if time and company permits, by talking to bim and sharing in his laughter. Flamboyantly dressed, sporting a beard and long curly hair, Mr. Bahgory's look belies his age. And

also his character, that of observer of the human condition which he sublimates through his art. An accomplished artist, he paints, sculpts, draws and tries to understand

humanity. For the second consecutive year in Jordan, exhibiting his work at the Balka'a Art Gallery, this wellknown Egyptian artist is drawn to the region because "my people understand me better, they are my best admirers and

clients." The painter-caricaturist with dark, penetrating eyes, who lives in Paris, but feels "a bit isolated in the Wesi" and plans to come home one day, seems impregnated by the Mediterranean, slow-paced

A measured gait and ges-

centuate the apparently "uninterested" gaze that In 1951, he enrolled at can so well extract the innermost trait of one's character and, in a matter of

minutes, reproduce it in a telling caricature. Under this seemingly nonchalant outlook lies an ingnisitive mind and a keen scholar of human nature.

"I like to watch people, to observe them," said the artist who after 30 years of work bas 100 albums of drawings, "all my travels and encounters, all the faces I bave seen" still waiting for a publisher, unknown to the public eye.
A look at Mr. Bahgory's

caricatures reveals a highly perceptive man who, from the eyes, the mirror of the soul, builds up living, expressive faces. It all started with the

child who hated the stepmother and showed his dislike hy drawing her as a monster, "the monster of my childhood." Listening to the anecdotes dotting his life is diseovering a precocious

child-artist rebelling

against family, school, authority. When one of his school teachers (when Bahgory was about eight) could not ingratiate himself with the children, the young Mr. Bahgory started mocking

his tutor with his drawings

and got himself sent bome for the offence in the pro-

the Academy of Fine Arts in Egypt. Biear, the teacher, a famous artist himself, "taught me everything." He was also "the only one to admire and understand my satire," said Mr. Bahgory, adding that now be is known mostly as a caricaturist in the Arab press and in Paris, some-, thing he seems not overly happy about, especially as painting is his biggest

His current works at the Riwaq Gallery give him the satisfaction of presenting himself to the public as a painter. Oils and acrylics, his abstract works are mostly faces, with eyes looking at the viewer in the same way the artist looks at his subject.

His mild manner bides his audacity. He is the first to dare draw Gamal Abdul Nasser's caricature with his big nose, a feat that made his editor-in-chief at the time. Ihsan Abdel Qadous (of the weekly Rosa Al Yousef) see trouble brew-ing. But "Nasser was happy, be recognised his char-

acter in the paper." This is the professed creed of the artist who avows looking for a trait "that dominates the soul but is invisible and which I



George Buhgory

eventually find." That must bave prompted his friend and colleague Abdel Moti Hijazi to paste the motto "How to see what is not seen" on his studio door.

Searching and waiting for

the som to speak is some-

thing Mr. Bahgory seems. to do best. And it is not a sterile wait, as his works

His "probing" paintings will be on display until July

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### Controversy over union

THE HIGHER Council for the Interpretation of the Constitution broke new controversial grounds when it decided recently that teachers employed hy the Ministry of Education cannot establish an association of their own. In reaching this judgement, the council took the tortuous path of first ruling that both the executive as well as the legislative hranches of government have the right to legislate as evidenced by Article 120 of the Constitution, which accords the executive branch the right to make administrative rules pertaining to state bureaucracy, the jurisdiction and authority of governmental departments and the officials that man them as well as the manner state employees can be appointed in, promoted or expelled. On the strength of this particular constitutional provision, the council decided that Parliament cannot enact laws that would enable public teachers to form their own association because any such action hy Parliament would trespass on the prerogatives of the executive

We differ with this interpretation. We see nothing in proper reading and interpretation of Article 120 that could prevent teachers from forming their own association to deal with matters and concerns that do not overlap with the contents of that provision or repudiate them. As long as teachers seek to have their own "cluh" to promote their professional interests and advancement by advising or counseling the executive hranch on how best to carry its mandate and authority, there can be no legitimate reason to outlaw a teachers' association. Reasonable construction of Article 120, therefore, would not absolutely preclude the creation at a teachers' association.

Th terms of international law, the ruling of the Higher Council is also wanting. Jordan has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and accordingly any law that runs counter to the provisions of the covenant cannot be upbeld. Article 22 of the ICCPR is clear on the point of associations. It reads as follows: "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests." In this light alone, the right to join trade unions is the principle and not the exception. But, Paragraph 2 of the same Article is even more forceful. It reads as follows: "No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others." Thus we are at pains to see where the formation of a teachers' association could be viewed as harmful to public order within the purview of this international

In the final analysis, though, what should determine this issue is the purpose and mandate of the proposed teachers' union. As long as the goals and tools of the association are legitimate, there should be no reason to outlaw it.

### **ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES**

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i Monday discussed the educational system in the Kingdom, expressing the view that numerous issues awaiting the new minister of education to be solved and wishing him success in his most difficult mission. Jamal Naji said that despite the past efforts and the current attempts for overhauling the system, the educational process is far from being satisfactory. Problems like raising the qualifications of teachers and improving the general environment in schools have been growing over the years and the Ministry of Education faces no easy task, said the writer. If anything, the general situation is deteriorating in many of the schools where students are openly smoking. fighting one another with knives, attacking their teachers and forming gangs to attack others either in the school yards or on the streets at the same time. As beating students is not allowed any more in schools, teachers resort to other severe method to force the students to obey orders like forcing them to clean up school yards, stand on one foot for a long time and tamper with students grades at the end of the school year. These and other issues are wide spread in government schools and, said the writer, they await serious efforts to solve them.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour daily urged the Arabs to follow the example of Turkey and open up their borders and resume their normal trade relations with Iraq. It is true that Turkey is now embarking on this step to serve its own interests but it is a step that should be taken by Arab states for a different or similar reasons, said Taher Al Adwan. The writer said that it is not the United States which is responsible for starving the Iraqi people but rather the Arab and Islamic countries which prevent food and medicine to reach the Iraqi children and sick people. What should further encourage the Arabs to follow Turkey's example is the change that occurred in the stands of France, Russia and China with regard to the sanctions as these countries do not show any objection relaxing or lifting the emhargo, said the writer. It is not enough for Arab states to issue slogans about solidarity among their countries, said the writer. What is important is to end the sanctions on Arab people facing starvation. The View from Fourth Circle

By Rami G. Khouri

## Levantine panic, musical chairs and inflatable chickens

THE PANIC season is upon us, or so we may judge by the words and actions of assorted folks in the neighbourhood. While panic is a wasteful and unnecessary emotion, it is probably inevitable in the current circumstances. Therefore, we should deal with it in a rational manner, understand it and seek to eliminate it from our future.

The time for diplomatic niceties is over, and realism is the order of the day. Jordan and many Jordanians seem concerned that the pace of implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian accords might threaten Jordanian national interests if Jordan waits on the sidelines and does not act to ensure its strategic interests. After the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Israel accords were reached, largely without consulting other interested Arab parties, Jordan reached quick agreement with Israel on procedures to demarcate borders, apportion water rights and address longer term issues such as environmental protection and cross-border development projects. This is a reasonable and useful step forward in the overall process of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, but it comes within a regional political context that is contentious, even suspicious, at times.

Jordan and the PLO are passing through a difficult moment in their bilateral relations, with both sides' actions frequently guided by fear. Jordanian government officials openly criticise the PLO-Israel accords in the international press. In the New York Times late last month (May 28), a government minister said Jordan had been kept out of the process of working out the future economy of Palestine, and had to live with whatever the Israelis and Palestinians agreed upon. An unnamed senior Jordanian official was quoted characterising the self-rule accord as being filled with "half-backed ideas and solutions that could lead to chaos."

PLO officials respond in the international press by saying that their economy is vulnerable; they want to take control of it from Israel gradually, but they are suspicious of Jordanian motives. A senior Palestinian official was quoted in the same New York Times as saying: "We are very vulnerable... and we do not entirely trust the motives of the Jordanians."

How do we reconcile these realities with the many expressions of support and brotherly bonds between Jordan and Palestine? I, for one, am more confused than usual, and I would like to respectfully request Jordanian and Palestinian officials to step back from this growing tendency for public accusations and instead to work out their problems in a more thoughtful and mature manner.

At the same time, we read press reports that officials of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon are considering forming an economic association or some sort of loose regional grouping that would work towards integration of these three states; we

hear that one reason for such thinking is to counter the potentially negative impact of the Israel-PLO economic accords on these three countries.

A few days later, we read that the meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee, scheduled for Amman this week, have been postponed, reportedly because of Syrian displeasure with Jordanian speedy procedural accord with Israel on delineating frontiers, water rights and other issues. Jordan, for its part, clearly states that it cannot wait eternally for total simultaneity in progress in the negotiations among Israel, Syria, Lebanon and the PLO. If Jordan were to wait much longer, official thinking goes, our national rights might be compromised by Israel and our national status and role in the region might be marginalised.

These issues are at once important, confused and conducive to the politics of both melancholy and hysteria. It would be easy but wrong to single out one Arab country — Syria, Jordan and the PLO are all candidates — and assign it primary blame for the present state of affairs. No single party is more or less at fault than the others. This is not a morality play in which one can easily identify the forces of good and evil. This is a Shakespearean tragedy writ on the scale of the entire Middle East, measured in the time frame of the entire 20th century, whose actors are nation states that are essentially good and honourable, but that suffer a debilitat-

What we witness and participate in today is the expression of that sad but inevitable flaw — our inability as sovereign states to stand on our own two feet, or to promote coherent regional integration, in a region battered by the after-shocks of half a millennium of Ottoman and European imperial control, and exhausted by the sustained self-exploitation of its own political and commercial elites. All of us in this region engage today in the demanding final scramble for sub-national survival that was initiated around 1920 when the Arab Nation, or the Arab region, was divided into its current jig-saw puzzle of states that are more notable for the fact that they are sunny, sudden and serendipitous than for their historical logic, their contemporary socio-economic viability,

or their future developmental prospects.

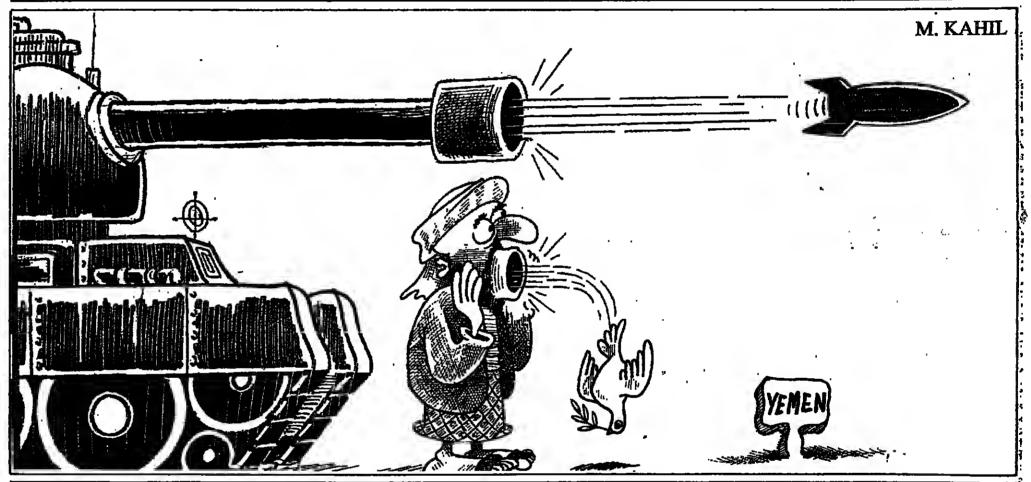
I am not surprised that Jordan, Palestine, Israel, Syria and Lebanon should be the leading actors in this awkward Levantine drama, for they are the only regional candidates left to compete for the scraps of national anthenticity and durability that will fall of the table of modern Middle Eastern history. Everyone else in the area is strangely accounted for: bought and protected by neo-imperial tutelage (Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia), destroyed (Iraq, Somalia, Yemen, Libya), locked into old world ideological frenzy or high-tech neo-autocracy (Iran, Sudan, Algeria, Tunisia, Djibouti), or cruising well away from the rough and tumble of this violent and dangerous neighbourhood (UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Morocco).

Panic is an ungainly and uncomfortable motivator — an embarrassing legacy of the recent past, and an awkward travelling companion on the road to the future. But panic is the defining emotion of the moment in our region, and we should get used to it, much as we may dislike it or try to camouflage it under the guise of legalistic niceties, tactical cleveness, or nationalistic bombast. It all boils down to the same thing in the end—the screeching wail of those who fear the future because their same deadly recently in the fear the future because they are not deeply rooted in the past, and therefore will accept whatever they can get out of the vending machine of contemporary history, even a plastic ring, an inflatable chicken, a stale chocolate bar, or a little piece of land, some water and the shade of a lone tree. This situation is all the more sad because it does not have to be like this. The people of Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Israel do not necessarily have to engage in this

dark and fearful drama. They are obliged neither by their cultural vitality nor by their historical depth to scurry for survival, and to run ever faster in the humiliating game of national musical chairs that was set up for us decades ago by mean, greedy and distant maestros. When the music stops next time, which state will be born which will disappear? Whom does one trust in order to make it into the next decade? Whom does one consult to discover the secrets of national longevity? Whom does one ravage or betray to feed the next generation of one's own children?

Rarely in modern or ancient history have the political actors of this region had to enter into the season of panic in such a fearful state. Rarely have so many of us looked so sad, for so long, and for such illusory stakes. The people of this region will overcome this season, though, as they have overcome others in the past. In the meantime, let us hope that in the coming months and years we can minimise the damage that will be done by our collective frenzied state of mind. That may be our most noble and realistic goal in the

It is probably too much to expect the Levantine political leaderships and people to pause for a moment, recognise the nature and the cause of the panic that has gripped them, reject it as inappropriate and unnecessary, stop the music, and refuse to play this game of national musical chairs any longer. It may be too much to expect, but it remains the right thing to do, and most of us around here are sure of that despite the allure of the music, the promise of the vending machine and the cool temporary shade of a solitary tree.



## Sharif Hussein and developments leading to the Arab Revolt

By Suleiman Mousa

SHARIF HUSSEIN Ben Ali's prominent place in modern Arab history reflects his role as leader of the first overt Arab nationalist movement calling for the independence of the Arabs of the

Mashriq. Sharif Hussein, a man of independent mind and strong character, was a leading member of Dhawi 'Awn, the ruling branch of the Hashimites in Mecca. When he was 40 years old, he openly opposed the injustices that were oppressing the people: actions committed by Otto-man officials with the acquiescence of his cousin Awn Al Rafiq, the ruling emir. A number of religious dignitaries sent petitions to the Sultan complaining against the emir and other leading officials. Sharif Hussein was suspected of being the instigator and was therefore banished to Istanbul. At the same time, five religious dignitaries considered adberents of Sharif Hussein were banished to various places in the Hijaz.

Although the Sultan had said that he intended to look after him in Istanbul and appoint him a member of the State Council, his stay there. which his son the late King Abdullah, described as one of "compulsion and constraint", totalled '6 years (1893-1908). During his time in Istanbul, the residence of the Sharif was a haven for Ottoman liberals who came to discuss their problems. These years of "banishment and expatriation" were years of meditation, waiting and rich experience. They contrasted with the following 16 vears (1908-1924), which the Sharif spent in the Hijaz in a position of considerable responsibility.

The development of Sharif Hussein's nationalist ideology can be followed by studying his policies on the one hand and by examining the writings of his two sons, King Abdullah and King Faissal, who shared his ideological perspective, on the other. King Abdullah was of the opinion that the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), which dominated Ottoman politics after 1908, was in essence a Turkish nationalist group which pursued a policy of subjecting the other nationalities of the Ottoman state to the rule of the Turks. He believed that, as a result of that racial policy, many non-Turkish Ottomans came to feel "they had become Turkish subjects", not Ottoman citizens, as they used to be prior to 1908. According to King Abdullah, the Arabs used to say to the Turks: "You and we are the basic materials of Islam", to which the CUP replied, Yes, but we are the masters and you are the followers. This policy had changed the political structure of the Ottoman Empire, he felt, from a Muslim state headed by the Ottoman Sultan, the caliph of the Muslims, to a

Turkish state ruled by members of the CUP. Immediately upon his arrival in the Hijaz in December 1908, Sharif Hussein told members of the local CUP that they must stop meddling in politics. He also declared that he intended to exercise all the original rights and privileges of his position as emir and Sharif of Mecca. Sharif Hussein held a general meeting for the population as

He thereafter made personal contact with all categories of people, hearing their grievances and solving their problems. He did not allow people to take their personal cases involving civil rights to any other court. Gradually he became the first and last resort in the Hijaz, particularly for tribesmen, thus bypassing the central administrative and judicial structures which the Ottoman government was seeking to extend to the Hijaz. The Sbarif worked hard to weaken the authority of the valis and other government officials. He urged the notables of the Hijaz to complain to Istanbul against those who opposed his will, thereby effecting the transfer or dismissal of unwanted valis. During the tenure of Sharif Hussein as Emir of Mecca (1908-1916) eight men held the office of vali in Hijaz: Kazim Pasha, Fu'ad Pasha, Kamal Bey, Hazem Bey, Ahmad Nadim, Munir Pasha, Wahib Bey and Gha-

in all these ways, Sharif Hussein was able to gather the reins of authority in his hands, while proclaiming his loyalty to the Sultan as the Caliph of the Muslims and to the Ottoman State as the symbol of the power of Islam. An instance of the Sharif's conflict with the Ottoman authorities occurred at the end of the pilgrimage season of 1909. The Emir Al Hajj, the official in charge of the Syrian pilgrims. was Abdul Rahman Pasha Yusuf, a Damascene notably linked to the CUP. He refused to permit the pilgrims to return by the land route, on the pretext that it was not safe, and

instead insisted on returning

lib Pasha.

soon as he reached Mecca. Sharif because it suggested he could not maintain law and order. Sharif Hussein insisted that security prevailed and foiled this attempt to undermine his prestige by entrusting the pilgrims to the care of his brother Nasir and his son Abdullah. Both reached Damascus safely with the pilgrims. By this trial of strength he proved that be was the master of the local bedouin tribes of the Hijaz, and a man with whom to be reckoned. The strong position of the Sharif in the Hijaz caused the

Ottoman government to seek his assistance in subduing the rulers of neighbouring Najd and 'Asir. The Sbarif wrote to the 1bn Sa'ud, ruler of Najd. urging him to pay the arrears due to the Sultan's treasury. When no satisfactory reply arrived, he led an expedition eastward in 1910 and captured Sa'd, a younger brother of Ibn Sa'ud. As a result the latter signed a document recognising the sovereignty of the sultan. In article 3 of the document, Ibn Sa'ud pledged: "My obedience to the Emir of Mecca in any thing he orders befitting the rights and interests of the Ottoman State "

The Sharif also directed his efforts to support Ottoman sovereignty in the Yemen and 'Asir. In Yemen, he helped to bring about an accord between the Ottoman government and the ruling laman Yahya in 1911. The situation in 'Asir, however, was complicated by the fact that the Idrisi, emir of 'Asir, was in contact with the Italians in Eritrea, thereby raising the spectre of Italian ambitions in the Arabian Peninsula. The Idrisi Emir achieved some success and

besieged Abha, the principal town in the district. A letter Sharif Hussein sent to his brother Nasir (a member of the Senate in Istanbul), indicates his understanding that the government bad entrusted "the repair of the Saniao of 'Asir to our charge after consultation with us. and that be had begun to gather tribesmen for the impending expedition. He understood that the Grand Vizier had instructed all officials in 'Asir to obey his

orders. In the summer of 1911, the Sharif led a force composed of tribesmen and regular troops into 'Asir where, after a number of engagements, he succeeded in relieving Abha and its garrison of Ottoman troops. The activities of the Sharif made such an impression that the British ambassador in Paris wrote to the Foreign Office: "The revolt in Yemen continues. The mortality amongst the Turkish troops sent thither to suppress it is very great and the Grand Shereef of Mecca shows signs of shaking off the Turkisb yoke."

Indeed, difficulties soon appeared. The governor of Asir refused to comply with the wishes of the Sharif. He believed that the Sharif was making administrative arrangements and civil appointments designed to establish his own rule rather than that of the government. The Sharif according to the governor, was arranging to rule 'Asir himself with the hope of government forces, The Sharif returned to Mecca indignant, but the Ottoman government saw fit to conciliate him in the following year (1912). The Idrisi Emir had resumed his attacks with the

help of Italian weapons, and accordingly the Sharif sent another expedition to 'Asir under his third son, Faissal. That force remained fighting there for more than a year.

Sbarif Hussein believed that the national interests of the Arabs and Turks were united within the Ottoman bond. He believed also that he was as responsible for preserving the interests of the' state as anyone holding high position in Istanbul. He was very confident of his strength in the Hijaz. This is clear from a personal letter he sent to his brother, Nasir, in which he stated that he well knew the evil intentions of' the CUP towards him, which might lead the Ottoman Empire to lose the Hijaz. He' asked his brother to inform' the Grand Vizier "that the state is not confined to the Turks but that we have the greatest share in giving counsel and the right of opinions in matters affecting its essential interests. This is not to gain fame or personal advantages but to serve the community of Muslims... What can they do to you? Nothing. You should know that."

Sharif Hussein was indeed! loyal to the Ottoman state. His was not abject loyalty, but that of a strong man who believed the state to be for the Arabs as much as it was for the Turks. He fought against the Idrisi Emir out of conviction that the latter was! an accomplice of the Italians, and, therefore, "the enemy of God."

As a result of his actions in the years preceding 1914, Sbarif Hussein became a' prominent figure in Arab and Ottoman circles. His fame

(Continued on page 5)

# المكذا منه الأصل

# Revolt represents 1st Arab movement to raise banner of nationalism

(Continued from page 4)

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spread and soon he was considered the forersost Arab leader, the best acquainted with political developments and with Arab national aspirations. He was well informed of what was going on, especially through his brother Nasir, who was a senator, and his two sons who were members of parliament. As the Hijaz was the Holy Land for all Muslims, its Hashimite Grand Sharif, a descendant of the Prophet Mohammad, was beld in great reverence and esteem. Geographically, the Hijaz was also much nearer to Damascus, Cairo and Istanbul than were Najd or the Yemen, other regions with powerful and semi-

independent Arab rulers. All this belps to explain the memorandum which several sources indicate was forwarded to the Sharif by 35 Arab members of the Ottoman Parliament. The memorandum stated that they confirmed him as the Emir of Mecca and accorded bim "rebgious leadership of all the Arab countries." Sayyid Talib Al Nagib, member of parliament for Basra, sent a letter with this memorandum in which be declared that, "all the Arab deputies support my Lord with all their power, tongues and hearts... We acknowledge your zeal for our religion and nation. We are prepared to rise on your side if you decide to throw off this yoke which weighed heavily on Arab shoulders and if you endeavour to rescue them from oppression and slavery."

Mr. Talib added that Arab deputies "acknowledge you with the Caliphate which should alone take care of the interests of all Arab coun-

The letter by Mr. Talib (as published by Faydi) states that the Emir Abdullah bad knowledge of the matter. It is most likely that both documents were entrusted to King Abdullah in Istanbul. It is also most probable that the approach these people made to King Abdullah was the same mentioned by King Faissal when he said one day, that some of the chiefs of the Arab nationalist movement begged King Abdullah to persuade Sharif Hussein to lead the movement. In spite of the ambiguity that surrounds the circumstances in hich the memorandum and letter were written and, although we only know three names of those who signed the memorandum, we may consider both as the first Arab acknowledgment of Sharif Hussein as national and religious leader. The second acknowledgment came two years later at the hands of members of Al Farah and Al Ahad, two of the leading Arab nationalis1 secret societies.

As we have seen, a feeling of mutual mistrust prevailed between the Sharif and CUP leaders. It appears that the CUP thought more than once of deposing him, but on reflection decided against it. Towards the end of 1913. however, it seems that the patience of the CUP was exhausted, and they appointed one of their loyal andherents to be both vali and commander of military forces in the Hijaz. In January 1914, the new vali Brigadier Wahib Bey, arrived at the head of seven battalions of troops. Soon after his arrival he resorted to forceful measures. declaring openly that he had come to put an end to the Sharif's practices, to apply the Law of Vilayets to the Hijaz and to extend the railway line from Medina to Mecca. He began to interfere in matters which the Sharif considered within his prerogatives. Unrest soon de-This is not to will be a series of the serie veloped among the townsmen, while the tribes interrupted communication between Jeddah and Mecca. Aggressions were committed against caravans and against a loaded boat in Jeddah harbour. Sharif Hussein thereupon cabled protests to the Grand Vizier declaring he should not be held responsible for anything that might happen. He then secluded bimself in his residence. Wahib Bey, meanwhile, accused the Sharif of instigating the troubles.

The situation worsened as tribesmen cut the telegraph lines between Jeddah and Mecca, confiscated the mail, besieged the military posts on the road between the two cities, and attacked a detachment of soldiers, killing five of its men. The climax came when the citzens of Mecca crowded around the office of . the vali and began shouting that the privileges of the Hi-

jaz should be respected. During the demonstration. Sharif Hussein came to the vali in his office and asked him what instructions — if any — he had received about cancelling traditional privileges of the Hijaz. The crowd then applauded and cheered the Sharif. After two days Wahib Bey realised that the situation bad become critical and visited the Sharif with apologies. Sharif Hussein, however, was not to be placated by words alone.

The crisis continued for several more days until a telegram from the Grand Vizier arrived assuring the Sharif that there would be no interference in the privileges of the Hijaz and the rights of its Emir, the Sbarif Hussein. The situation then rapidly returned to normal.

This was the immediate

crisis behind the contacts in-

itiated between the Sharif and the British in Egypt. Early in February 1914, while on his way to Istanbul, King Abdullah visited Cairo. where be stayed as a guest of his friend the Khedive Abbas Hilmi. When information arrived from the Hijaz about the disturbances, the Khedive suggested to King Abdullah that he visit the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Lord Kitchener (whom King Abdullah had met in 1912). The meeting, which took place on Feb. 5; centred on the situation in the Hijaz. What the Emir wanted from Kitchener at this meeting was that Great Britain should agree not to assist "in changing the position of Hijaz and its Emir." Two days later they met again. This time King Abdullah said that the Sharif had no choice but to resist if the CUP attempted to encroach upon bis rights. We learn from a letter King Abdullah wrote to his father that the Khedive urged him to continue his discussions with the British. The Khedive tbought that the Hijaz should not fear British ambitions because the British were wary of antagonising their Muslim subjects. The Khedive suggested that King Abdullah

"If the Unionists force us to rise in defence of our country, you should prevent them from attacking our ports and landing troops in them. You should also open to us Port Sudan for shipping and communications. In return we will recognise your rights in Kuwait, Muscat and Lahaj, grant you all trading facilities and preference over other Powers.

sbould ask the British:

King Abdullah then met Ronald Storrs and laid before him his proposals, and then left for Istanbul. On his return during April, Mr. Storrs informed bim that the Arabs of Hijaz could expect no encouragement from us. In spite of the negative outcome of these first soundings of the British by King Abdullah, the Khedive's suggestion is significant in that it embodies a number of conditions close to those agreed upon between the Sharif Hussein and Kitchener's successor, Sir Henry McMahon, in the following

The stand of Britain changed dramatically only five months later, when World War I broke out, and it became apparent that Turkey was moving to join the war on the side of Germany. Consequently, in October 1914, King Abdullah received a letter from Lord Kitchener (who had now become Secretary of State for War), asking him what stand be and his father intended to take regarding these new developments in the region. King Abdullah answered that the Sharif would not make any hostile move against the Ottoman state, lest be be accused of causing a split in Islam. But, if the Ottoman government were to encroach upon his rights and those of the Hijaz, resistance would then become an absolute duty. If this took place, the Sharif would welcome the establishment of close relations with Great Britain as long as they respected his rights, and the rights and

independence of bis country. From these two letters it is clear that Great Britain initially approached the Sharif in his capacity as the Emir of the Hijaz. The Sharif answered in that capacity only. This should not be taken to mean that the Sharif was not concerned with the Arabs outside the Hijaz. Indeed, aspiring to independence for the Hijaz could be considered preliminary step along a nationalist path, to be followed by others of broader

import. However, a letter of grea-

ter significance was sent by Mr. Storrs to King Abdullah on Nov. I, 1994, after the Ottoman Empire had entered the war on the side of Germany. It contained a second message from Lord Kitchener. The importance of that letter emanates from two considerations: first, its contents; and second the difference between the Arabic text received by the Sharif and the original English text sent to Cairo from London by Kitchener.

The letter received by the Sharif pointed out that "they only object which the Arabs seek, i.e. freedom, has become now the same object Great Britain was also seeking." The letter pledged that Great Britain "will not interfere in religious and other affairs in any way," if the Sharif "and all Arabs" worked to assist her in the war against the Ottoman state. It also pledged that Great Britain guarantees the independence of the Sharif "against any outside aggression." The letter declared that Britain had provided protection to Islam through the Turks, but from now on it would provide that "through the nobel Arabs. The concluding passages ran as follows: "It may be God's fabour the believers with a Caliph of the true origin and lineage, who would look after the two blessed cities of Mecca and Mednina... If your noble Lordship should deem it fit to communicate the Udings of the rising sun of absolute Arab freedom to all your followers and adherents in all countries and cities, or rather in all parts of the world — it would be welcome to us.

The Arabic text shows that Ronald Storrs was carried away by his love of literary style in translating Lord Kitchener's words. The English text stated that. "If the Emir of Mecca is willing to assist Great Britain" in the War, Great Britain "is willing... to guarantee the independence, rights and privileges of the Sherifate against all external foreign aggression." It stated also that Britain had so far "defended Islam" through the Turks. Mr. Storrs replaced the word "defended" with the two words "protection and friendship". Lord Kitchener's message included an important passage: "If the Arab nation assist England in this war... England will guarantee that no internal intervention takes place in Arabia and will give the Arabs every assistance against external foreign aggression." The concluding passage spoke about the

The fact that this message was indeed a new and important development in the contacts be-tween Great Britain and the Arabs is apparent in both En-glish and Arabic texts. The Sharif must have been deeply iming that freedom was the only objective the Arabs were seeking, and that Great Britain and e Arabs were at one in seeking that object. Then there was the passage about the caliphate. which the Sharif rightly interpreted, because of the commonly accepted belief that the Caliph must be the head of a strong, independent state. Last but no least was the concluding remark which spoke about absolute

Arab freedom. It can be argued that this message provided the psycholo-gical background for the Sharif when he came to negotiate with McMabon, eight months later. It was especially impressive because it came from Lord Kitchener, who was described in British sources as a personage than whom no man had higher prestige in Arabian countries.

King Abdullah's reply indicates that great consideration was given to Lord Kitchener's letter. King Abdullah went to to the extent of stating that he and his father had "taken it as a basis for action and a reference for the present and the future... in view f the fidelity and accord, our country has come to hold most conscientiously to your sugges-tions..." Moreover, there can be no doubt whatever that Lord Kitchener's pessage about the absolute free edom of the Arabs was alive in Sharif Hussein's mind when, only one month later, he received the Arab secret societies' call to take upon himself the responsibility of leading the Arab movement.

It is clear that up to that moment, the Sharif had not taken a final decision in regard to the Ottoman state or Great Britain, but was awaiting further developments. On learning in August 1914 that the CUP in-tended to bring the Empire into the war on the side of Germany. the Sharif sent a letter to the Sultan besecching him to avoid entering the war. He repeated the same advice to the Grand Vizier and Enver Pasha (Minister of War) when they asked for his opinion. He even went on to say that joining the war was "a great crime and a betrayal of trust." The Sharif was doubtless sincere in offering his advice, out of his concern for the safety of the only great Islamic state, the state of both Turks and Arabs. At the same time, he clearly also id the interests of the Hijaz at

As for the ambiguous replies the Sharif had sent to the British, we must take into consideration the fact that he was a statesman who wanted to keep the door open to Great Britain, in case Turkey was defeated, it can reasonably be assumed that the Sharif did not believe that Gerto defeat Great Britain and its



concerned with Britain's power. which was near at hand in Egypt the Sudan, Aden and the Red Sea, than with that of distant Germany. While he waited to see what

developed, the Sharif remained preoccupied above all with the future of the Hijaz and the other Arab countries. We may recall his comment at seeing the atrocities of Turkish troops in Asir: "There is no good in these peo-ple to the Arabs." Early in December, 1914, the Shaif in-formed the messenger who had brought him Mr. Storrs' second letter that through his political influence "rebellion and dis-obedience had well nigh broken out among the Syrian corps... This indicates that the Sharif was dy in contact s nationalist Arab officers in the Ottoman army stationed in Syria and that he wanted to impress this on the British.

One month later an emissary, Fawzi Al Bakri, arrived in Mecca with a verbal message from the principal members of Al Fatah society in Damascus. The gist of the message was that the nationalist leaders in Syria and Iraq, including some high rank-ing officers in the Ottoman army, vere endeavouring "to rouse the Arabs from their slumber, to regain their past glory, to obtain State was not able to reform the administration in such a way as to make the country secure from foreign occupation... As every Arab knows now the bad intenmad designs to Turkify the non-Turk races". The message concluded with the question: Would the Sharif cooperate with them and take the helm of leadership The Sharif listened with gre interest, but did not reveal what

was in bis mind. The arrival of Mr. Al Bakn in Mecca coincided with the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sharif and his sons. The Sharif bad organised a force of volumteers to accompany a regular force intended to take part in the expedition against the British in Egypt. This mixed force left Mecca for Medina commanded by Wahib Bey and Ali, the eldes son of Sharif Hussein. Duning the march, a case containing the secret papers of Wahib Bey was dropped and was found by one of King Ali's men. The man mol the case to King Ali, who opened it and was much surprised to find in it correspondence about a plot to assassinate the Sharif. King Ali sent the papers to his father who ordered his son to stop with the volunteers at Medina.

These were now strong reasons for Sharif Hussein to acquaint himself with the position of the Arab nationalists in Syria and to get rid of Mr. Wahib. He therefore directed his son, King Faissal, to proceed to Istanbul and show Mr. Wahib's papers to the Grand Vizier and others and to get in touch with the nationalists when he stopped in Damascus. King Faissal speni the month of March 1915 in Damascus. While there he held several meetings with the leading members of Al Fatah and A And societies, who told him of their national aspirations. He, in turn, informed them of Britain's approach to his father. On his way back from Istanbul, King Faissal resumed his secret talks in Damascus. Some members of these societies assured him that "they were ready to raise a revolt in Syria to liberate the Atab countries under Turkey... They said that they do not require

anything from his except his

mmander of this revolt."

Brigadier Yasin Al Hashimi assured King Faissal, "We do not require anything and we need nothing, as we have everything. You have only to lead us and march in front". When King Faissal replied, "We are in agreement with the tribal chiefs of the Hijaz who are loyal and ready to act with us," Yasin answered him. "We do not need them, as we have everything". Yasin was a man of strong personality who inspired confidence and it is easy to see why his firm assurances "left a deep impression on King Faissal, because he was a man who could speak in the name of the army units stationed in Syrla, the majority of whom were Arabs." The plan was that senior Arab

officers would arrest the highest ranking Turkish officers in Syria, and take control. These men cause of his noble descent, high standing and widespread reputation. Sharif Hussein was much more prominent than any chieftain in Syria and Irag, so that no one would have any qualms in following him and marching under his colours. Clearly although the idea of the Arab revolt first began as an idea for a local rising against the Ottoman vali of the Hijaz, it soon thereafter developed into an operation on a much broader scale, encompassing several Arab countries and regions.

This odes not mean that the

Sharif's ideology was a local HEjazi one at first and develope later into universal Arab nationalism. Sharif Hussein's ideology was something established with the role of leadership bestowed on him by the religious and temporal heritage of his ancestors. But the Sharif's actions always stemmed from the possibilities of his position. He was a realistic and responsible statesman and it is therefore no possible to compare him with, for example, members of the Arab secret societies. Events proved that many of them were unable to do much when the time for action came. Indeed, some of the most prominent secret socieof the Ottoman forces till the end of the World Was 1, including Yasin Al Hashimi and Ali Rida Al Rikabi. It was thus Sharif Hussein who first took the Arab national movement from the orbit of theory into that of ac-

When King Faissal returned to Mecca he carried with him an important document, the articles of which were drawn up by Ai Fatah and Al Ahd. This docu ment — the Damascus Protocel outlined the basis of the agreement to be contracted between the Arabs and Great Britain. It is of great importance in modern Arab history, not only because Sharif Hussein accepted it as a basis for negotiations with Britain, but also because it was the first decision taken by an organised Arab group for the establishment of an independent and united state. That group of men, moreover, tegarded themselves as representatives of the

King Faissal brought back with him to the Hijaz not only that document, but also "the seals of all prominent men in Syria, more than two bundreds scals inside a bag..." Those seals meant that owners authorised Sharif Hussein to negotiate on their behalf any agreement that he saw fit to conclude.

Indeed, King Faissal himself said as much five years later.

stating in the course of a public speech; "There is no doubt that my father was responsible first for carrying out the Arab revolt with the support of the people of the Hijaz who actually started it. As for the Syrians, they were morally responsible for the revolt because they instigated the Hijazis to risc..."
King Faissal elaborated furth-

er on the relationship between Sharif Hussein and the Syrians some months later. He wrote thal most of those who were ective in the Arab movement in Syria, "thought that it was not neessary even to make an agreement with England. They used to say that we can rise against the Turks, drive them away and se-cute our independence and, if any outsider attacked us, we made it necessary to take the matter seriously... My father, due to the insistence of the Damascene societies for action, initiated negotiations with the British. He did not take his task but submitted his term and the discussions began..

Less than a month after King Faissal returned to Mecca, in the second half of June 1915, Sharif dum to McMahon. The Sharif by then had obtained authorisation from leaders of the Arab nationalist groupings who considered themselves representatives of the Arab Nation. According he considered himself a lawful leader charged with a sacared There is no scope in this essay

for a thorough examination of the details of the Hussein-McMahon correspondence, which has been the subject of intense study and controversy. But the following remarks, based on hitherto unexamined archiva material, shed some new light on the subject, and help us to under-stand Sharif Hussein's actions. The first relates to an essential deficiency in the English text of Dec. 14 1915. Paragraph 8 of the Arabic text received by the Sharincluded the word wa-khalasha which, when rendered in English, makes the text read: "You may rest assured that Great Britain has no intention of conclud ing any peace in terms of which the freedom of the Arab peoples and their deliverance from German and Turkish domination does not form an essential condi-

The words in italics were mis sing from the English text but present in the Arabic. We should bear in mind that with some exceptions the Arabic text for seven of these letters was recog-nised as the original version and the English version was no more than a translation. While the English text thus includes one condition: "The freedom of the Arab peoples from German and Turkish domination", the Arabic original includes two: "The freedom of the Arab peoples"; and "their deliverance from German and Turkish domination."

Another instance of lack of precision in translation can be found in McMahon's first letter to the Sharif (August 30 1915). Here the two words bilad al 'arab, "the Arab countries," or "the countries of the Arabs were translated as "Arabia. This translation gave English readers the impression that only the Arabian Peninsula was referred to and not all the areas inhabited by Arabs, which is the unmistakable implication of the

Arabic text. Heated historical arguments have raged around McMahon's

letter of Oct. 24 1915. In this context, however, it is essential to read the other letter McMahon wrote two days later. This second letter supports and ex-plains the first. In this letter, McMahon informed the Foreign Office that be had been "definite in stating that Great Britain will recognise the principle of Arab independence in purely Arab territory," and that be had been equally definite in excluding Mersina. Alexandretta, and these districts on the northern coasts of Syria, which cannot be said to be Arab, and where I understand that French interests have been recognised." He went on to say that "while recognising the towns of Damascus, Hamah, Homs and Aleppo as being with-in the circle of Arab countries, I have endeavoured to provide for possible French pretensions to those places by a general modification to the effect that His Majesty's Government can only give assurances in regard to those territories "in which she can act without detriment to the in-

This straight-forward statement provides sufficent proof that the portions excluded by McMahon's letter were excluded for one definite reason, i.e. Great Britain's recognition of "French interests". The reference to "the towns of Damascus, Hamah, Homs and Aleppo" in sufficient explanation of the meaning implied in the word "district" which occurs in McMabon's letter to the Sharif of Oct. 24. There is no doubt then that Sharif Hussein understood that the exclusion in McMahon's letter was restricted to Lebanon and no more. His reply of Nov. 5, 1915 clearly implied such an understanding, which was not contested by McMahon. On the contrary his letter of Dec. 14, 1915 stressed again Great Britain's concern about "the interests of our ally, France..." and strengthened the Sharif's convic tion when he spoke of "all terri-tories included in the Arab King-dom" and of "the freedom of the

terests of ber ally, France."

Arab peoples." Twenty-two years later, McMahon stated that he did not intend Palestine to be included in the territory of Arab independence. This statement should not be given serious consideration, after the passage of so many years. It must, however, be men-tioned in this respect that Emir Abdullah disputed McMahon's allegations at length. He stated that at the time he was a personal secretary and confident of his lather, and that he was absolutely certain that the McMahon pledges of Arab independence "included Palestine" and that his reservations were intended to refer to Lebanon only.

This position was clearly understood by Hogarth, head of the Arab Bureao, the most learned and subtle of those who were dealing with the Arab question in Cairo. Hogarth made a careful study of all the corres-Revolt and wrote a paper on April 16, 1916, two months beore the start of the revolt, in which be stated that Britain had agreed "to recognise the independence of those portions of the Arab speaking area in which we are free to act without detriment to the interests of France. Subject to these undefined reservations, the said area is understood to be bounded north by about lat. 37, east by the Persia ticr... west by the Red Sea and the Mediterranean up to about lat. 33 and beyond by an indefinite line drawn inward west of Damescus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo: all that lies between this 1st line and the Mediterranean being, in any case, reserved absolutely for future arrange-ment with the French and the

The area lying between lati-tude 37 and latitude 33 is the Syrian coast starting from Alex-andretta in the north and ending at Tyre in the south. Palestine clearly not included in it. At the time when the Syrians

and the Iraqis acknowledged the Sharif as their leader and while the correspondence with McMa hon was in progress, two impor-tant events took place which affected the course of the Arab plans. The first was the wave of arrests the commander of the Ottoman Fourth Army in Syria. Jamal Pasha, began in April 1915, which included a number of prominent notables and vouns court-martial on charges of treason and their subs hanging on Ang. 21, 1915 Another group was similarly arrested, tried and hanged the following year. The second was the transfer of the army divisions stationed in Syria to other war fronts. These units were Arab in general and their transfer deprived Arab leaders of the strong elements with which they had hoped to rise in rebellion Letters written by King Faissa

and Nasib Al Bakri throw light on the position in Syria during the early months of 1916. King Faissal had returned to Damas cus early in January 1916 to study the possibilities of a rising in Syria simultaneously with one of n the Hijaz. In the middle of February he sent a report to his father informing him of the severe defeats sustained by the Erzerum. These defeats forced the Ottoman government ro transfer some of its forces from Syria "to stand against the Rus-sian torrent. "King Faissal ex-pressed his fears of further Russian advances, which would - if y materialised — separate the Turkish territories from Arab territories.

The other relevant letter was sent by Nasib Al Bakri to Sharif

Hussein in March 1916. Mr. Al. Bakri informed the Sharif that the position of the Arabs in Syde was not encouraging most of the forces of Arab origin had best transferred to Anatolia and most of the high ranking Arab officers were transferred to other fronts were transferred to other from.

The atrocities committed by Jamai Pasha spread fear in the hearts of the people. He stressed the necessity of King Faissal remaining in Damascus because he was "the pivot of the movement today in Syria."

In spite of this discouraging information, Sharif Hussein in March took his decision to come out openly and show his hand even if the Syrians were not able to support him. The factors behind the support him. d the Sharif's decision were: a. His sense of the grave re-sponsibility be bore for demon-strating that the Arabs wanted freedom and were ready to fight

b. His confidence that the Arabs of the Hijaz would be able to stage a successful rebellion.

e. His confidence in the pledges of Great Britain and In conviction that its interests coil-

that Britain and her allies would be victorious in the war. d. His fear that Russian armid might advance south and occup

e. His feeling that autional dignity called upon him to save the people of Syria, who had elected him their leader, from the region of terror imposed on them by Jamal Pasha.

It was these reasons which prompted Sharif Hussein on March 16, 1916 to send a telegram to the Grand Vizier and so the Minister of War, Envet Pasha, asking the Ottoman gor-ernment to satisfy the Arab perples by accepting the follow

1. Amnesty for political intes 2. Decentralisation for Syria

and Iraq.
3. Establishment of a heredisary Hashimite emirate in the Hijaz, with Sharif Hussein's some guaranteed rights of succession.
Sharif Hassein concluded his telegram by saying that the Arab Nation would do its duty, if these

demands were accepted, and he undertook to mobilise the tribus In reality these demands meant home rule for the Hijaz, geographic Syria and Iraq. Granting the Hijaz hereditary rule meant ending the practice of Ottoman governments of setting one member of the Sharifian family against another by appointing and deposing them at will. Granting amnesty for the Syrian leaders who were being tried meant a great deal to the Sharif, because he held them is

great esteem as true patriot This telegramme is proof of Sharif Hussein's integrity and courage. His sense of chivalry did not accept the idea of bearing arms against the state he had loyally served for many years, without gi This is an old Arab tradition. He did not wish to be seen as stale bing the Ottoman state in the back. His courage appears in the fact that his elder son 'Ali was within reach of the Turkish com-mander at Medina, and that his son Faissal was within reach of Jamal Pasha in Damascus. Ew he and his other two sons and all other members of his family were in great danger from the Turkish garrison in Mecca, which could have attacked and captured him before the tribes were able to hasten to his support.

Nonetheless, the Ottoman government vehemently rejected the Sharif's initiative. The reply be received was in essence: be have yourself and do not meddle in affairs outside your concern. A heavy blow came on May 6, 1916 when 21 prominent Syriant leaders and intellectuals were hanged in Damascus and Beires. Sharif Hussein felt that the die was cast. After this brutal measure, be had no further qualities, and no doubt remained that his national and religious duty called upon him to take up arms. He was honour bound to avenue

these martyrs.

The CUP leaders were so convinced that the Sharif would not dare to take any action, that Jamal Pasha allowed King Fais-sal to return to Medina. But their surprise was great when the re-volt actually broke out. Early of the morning of June 10, 1936 Sharif Hussein fired a rifle sheet from the window of his reside in Mecca as a signal to his men to start military action. It was the official beginning of the Arab revolt.

From that date to the serves der of Turkey on Oct. 31, 1911 the Arabs fought on the side of the Allies from Mecca in the south to Aleppo in the north. It was the revolt of a people sectiing freedom, unity and dignity, known in Arab histor-iography as the Great Arab Revolt, commanded and led by Sharif Hussein. To Sharif Hussein and all those who fought with him it was more than a revolt; it was 'the Awakening' (nahdah) of a newly reborn nation. It deserves the name "Great" because it was the only movement in modern Arab his tory which embraced the ideals of a whole nation, which raised the banner of Arab nation and in whose ranks fought and died Arabs from all the Arab countries in Asia; from the Hijaz, Iraq, geographic Syria, Naja and the Yemen.

The writer is a Jordanian historian. The article is reprinted from New Arabian Studies journal, published by the University of Exe-

## tudy says Arab economy ils to match world growth

DHAB! (AFP) - The economy has failed to up with growth in other of the world over the ∵e investπ ants by oil ters, an : fficial Arab

in the late 1970s id the grass domestic in (GDP) in the 22er Arab League. a price decline in the ing years was not offset her sectors, said the

Arab Monetary Fund i, the League's econoratichdog result. the combined GDP [eli sharply in risen to the world

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said Monday. Swiss-based Bank of

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anually until final settlement.

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refer to the Economic Security Committee

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Endment No. 7/90 dated September 20, 1990 by

e of which Petra Bank was put under liquidation; nereby notify you of the following:

iter reviewing Petra Bank's records they showed

tat you are Indebted towards Petra Bank with an agregate amount of JD 3,769,395,713 (Only ....

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thereas you have been notified of your above

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tite edition 3918 page 1685 issued on 25/8/93.

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inerefors, you are requested to contact Petra ank Under Liquidation in order to settle subject sbilities on the following address:

াৰ Bank (Under Liquidation) স্বৰ্ম নিৰ্ন্বৰভুলাৰে Building/Second

Petra Bank (Under Liquidation)

vou a final warning to sett

e performance of the

1970s has not enabled it to occupy a remarkable place in the economies of other world groups," the report said. From 2.46 per cent in 1975 Arab GDP jumped to 4.64 per cent of the total world GDP in 1980 when oil prices

But the level then started to decline steadily to reach 3.35 in 1985, 2.2 per cent in 1990 and 1.63 per cent in 1992, the report said.

peaked at more than \$30 a

A breakdown showed Iraq, Algeria, Libya and the other key oil producers in the Gulf accounted for the bulk of the Arab GDP.

In 1980, their GDP accounted for 3.74 per cent of the world's while it stood at 2.58 per cent in 1985, at 1.65 per cent in 1990 and 1.18 per

risks on an investment — by

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"Heavy trading losses in-

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which these instruments had

The combined Arab GDP stood at \$439.5 billion in 1980, its highest level in the last two decades

It plunged to \$351 billion in 1986 when oil prices dipped to below \$10 a barrel but it recovered to \$458 billion in 1990 and \$483 billion in 1992. The AMF report showed

real growth in the Arab GDP stood at two per cent annually between 1986 and 1990. and 0.2 per cent between 1990 and 1992.

In 1990, the GDP plunged by 10.4 per cent due to the damage of the economies of Iraq and Kuwait during the Guff crisis. The Arab economy is ex-

Central banks fear in par-

ticular the "systematic" risk

where a failure to pay out by one group puts another into

bankruptcy, setting off a chain reaction leading to a

However, central bank's

have little control over the

market which operates out-

side the organised market

In the first quarter of 1993.

the most recent period for

which figures are available,

volume in the worldwide de-

rivatives market rose to a

record \$2,095 billion, or

more than 27 per cent more

than in the second half of

general financial crisis.

system, the BIS noted,

pected to record moderate growth rates in 1994 in real crude prices and a diversificaterms provided Arab states tion drive slashed the oil sector's contribution to the Arab press ahead with reforms," it GDP to 27.4 per cent in 1992 said. "But if we look back at from 50.1 per cent in 1980. the performance of Arab eco-

with the reforms.

nomies over the past years, we find that the high growth

in the per capita income

achieved during the 1970s has

almost disappeared during

The report showed infla-

tion rates remained high in

the Arab World despite eco-

nomic reforms. But it attri-

buted high rates in some

members to moves to free

prices and lift subsidies in line

Inflation averaged at 12.7

per cent in 1990 but jumped

to 55.2 per cent in 1991 due

to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. In 1992, it fell to 28.6 per

The committee of central

bank governors from the

Group of Ten industrialised

countries decided in May to

launch a study of the market.

However, Andrew Crock-ett, BIS director general,

warned against "precipitate reactions" to concern over

the expansion of the market.

tion in capital markets offer

the more efficient allocation

of financial resources and en-

hanced opportunitis to man-

age risk, he said in the BIS

report.
"Donbtless there is work

"enormous benefits" through

Liberalisation and innova-

the BIS noted

the following decade."

## Central banks seen varying greatly on interest rate policy during recession

BASLE, Switzerland (AFP)
— Price stability remains the ultimate goal of the main central banks but they vary more now than before on interest rate policy during a

recession, the central bankers' bank said bere Monday. "Despite a common commitment to the ultimate goal of price stability, there remain differences in emphasis among central banks about how monetary policy should be implemented in a period of weak economic activity, the Bank of International

Settlements (BIS) said. The 64th annual report of the BIS, set up in 1930, was published at the opening of its annual assembly here-Monday.

Differences are sharpest between the U.S. and Japanese central banks on one side and the European central banks on the other,

still to be done to strengthen

the control procedures of in-

stitutions using the market,

as well as to adapt capital adequacy standards for mar-ket-makers," Mr. Crockett

improve market transparency

(through disclosure) and to

make market infrastructure

more resilient (for example

movements controlled.

More is also required to

kets worries central

In order to boost their economies, the United States and Japan have lowered their interest rates to "quite low

By contrast, the Europeans have kept interest rates relatively high "so long as infla-tion remained above levels that were acceptable in the longer term, or exchange rates remained vulnerable," the bank said.

The difference between the two approaches probably has its roots less in differences of emphasis over the objectives of monetary policy than in different views about "the nature of the transmission mechanism," it added. The U.S. Federal Reserve

and Bank of Japan think interest rates can and should be used to stimulate the economy and that "any attendant inflationary risks will be

'Any official action should

be therefore directed at im-

proving the ability of market

participants to exploit the

advantages of new instru-

ments without jeopardising

their own financial soundness

or the stability of the finan-

cial system more widely," he

kept in check by excess capacity in factor and product markets," the BIS said. The European central

banks: "believe the lags with which monetary policy operates are such that the shortterm effect on output is problematic while the longer-term risks for the credibility of monetary policy are substan-

The BIS said the impact of rate cuts depended on market structure and national debt levels in each individual eco-

A study carried out in Britain and France showed that variations in the key minimum lending rate had a significant impact in Britain mally set at variable rates and less in France were loan

rates are normally fixed.

Meanwhile, BIS President Alexandre Lamfalussy said that the amounts by which currencies in the European monetary system (EMS) are permitted to fluctuate are unlikely to be reduced during the next few months.

"I have the feeling that we shall remain with the current situation," be said.

In July, under massive speculative pressure on foreign exchange markets, the monetary authorities of the European Union increased the permitted range of fluctuation from central rates to 15 per cent. The previous range of fluctuation between the mark and guilder, of 2.25 per cent, was retaind.

Mr. Lamfalussy said in response to questions that the wide range of fluctuation might remain in effect for a long time, and even after the application of phase three of monetary union.

Under the terms of the Maastricht treaty for economic and political union, phase three requires the creation of a single currency and of a central bank for the European Union (EU). Mr. Lamfalussy also said that the date on which Anstria would join the EMS had

Fill but \[a|a]

not been set. The governor of the Anstrian central bank, Mari Schaumeyer said that Austria wanted to enter "as soon as possible" in the light of a referendum in Austria at the weekend which had given

Mr. Lamfalussy said that the Austrian currency had filled the criteria to be one of the bard-core currencies in the EMS "during the last 15

approval for Austria to join

Austrian monetary policy has for many years shadowed the policy followed by the German Bundesbank.

analysts noted. Outside a general meeting of the BIS, which is known as the central bankers' bank. the EU Economic Affairs Commissioner Henning Christophersen, said that the average rate of inflation throughout the union should be less than three per cent ing

This would be satisfactory because it would be in line with recommendations made by the European Council in December.

It also meant that longterm interest rates should fall. Public deficits were far too high and he urged governments to "be modest with regard to pay agreements in the public sector and else-

The governor of the Danish central bank, Erik Hoffmeyer, said that a further rates was unlikely.

The increase in market rates bad already occurred, he said. But there was really no

chance that unemployment in Europe would fall substantially for the foreseeable fu-

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### Saudis see by strengthening settlement-systems)," he added. But on the macroeconomic crude oil side, it would, he said, be a price of \$20 mistake 'to assume that policy-making would be made easier if financial instruments a barrel could be limited or capital within

pointed out

year

NICOSIA (AFP) - Saudi Arabia believes sticking to the freeze on OPEC's crude output will push np prices to nearly \$20 a barrel within a year, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported

The Nicosia-based specialist weekly said this was contrary to the widespread view that Riyadh favonred producing more than demand to attract buyers with low

Instead. Saudi leaders beceiling of 24.52 million barrels a day (b/d), set in March for the rest of 1994, is the best way to stimulate prices, MEES said.

The current oil prices stands at \$16 a barrel, below OPEC's target of \$21 which it has aimed at for two years.

MEES said that at the OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna opening on Wednesday, the kingdom would obtain its partners' consent not to call any meeting of the group's ministerial monitoring committee in September.

This would signal stability to the market.

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 14, 1994

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation GENERAL TENDENCIES: Get an early start on tasks that affection. are important to your welfare. Consider what it is that you can do to improve your appearance and physical shape as you strive for happiness and tranquility.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) This is a good day for making new contacts, provided you don't ignore those who have been important to you in the past on some assignment.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Use a more advanced system for handling information which is vital to your welfare. Relax at home with your mate and loved ones tonight.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Study new projects that can bring you more security io the future. Avoid a temptation to spend money foolishly or you could run out.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to carry through with your obligations and get the best possible re-sults. Take no risks in motion or you could get into trouble. LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You can easily improve the quality of your work by working harder. Engage in civic tasks and gain added prestige through your efforts.

VIRGO: (August 22 10 September 22) Use more mod-ern methods at regular routines and be more productive. Come

to a better accord with your loved one and show more

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Obtain important information you need from the right sources. Make long-range is for the days ahead on th best method to get a new pro-

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) New interests can prove to be lucrative if you study them well. Private endeavours are fine to follow at this time so you can be suc-

ime out

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Come to a better accord with regular allies and make the future brighter. Express happiness with loved one and close friends.

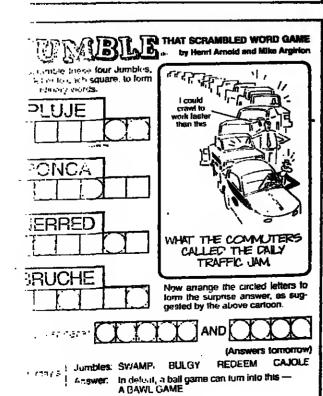
CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Make some needed changes at work and get excellent results. Be sure to use extreme caution in motion at this time an all will be well.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Know what is of greatest importance to you per-sonally and go after it in a positive fashion. Be more cheerful towards those you bold dear.

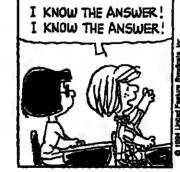
PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Forget business matters for a while and spend more time on home chores. Take treatments and improve your spending for those your meal. appearance for those you meel.

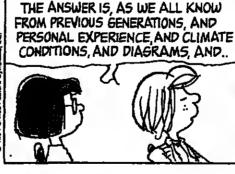
# is better half, By Glasbergen

"Sometimes my marriage is rook-solid and sometimes it sinks like a stone!"



### Peanuts







### **Andy Capp**



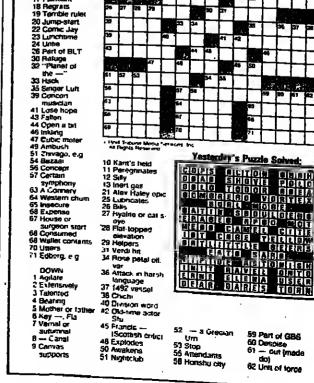
### **Mutt'n'Jeff**



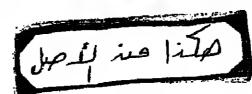








THE Daily Crossword by Stephen Floreck



# Economy Economy

### Islamic banking gains momentum in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) Malaysia is likely to see all financial institutions adopting the Islam-sanctioned interestfree banking system alongside convential banking by the end of the year, officials have said.

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Twenty-three institutions in the predominantly Muslim country, including 13 commercial banks and eight finance companies, have obtained the approval of the central bank Negara to offer Islamic banking facilities since the concept was launched in March last year, they said

A total of 817 branches around the country were involved, according to the officials.

according to the officials. "We expect all financial institutions to participate in the interest-free banking sys-tem by the end of 1994," Deputy Finance Minister Mustapa Mohammad was quoted by the Bernama news agency as saying.

There are 38 commercial banks, including 16 foreign-owned banks, 12 merchant banks and 41 finance companies operating in Malaysia.
"All banks will follow and offer the additional facilities to maintain their competitive edge," a banker said,

Malaysia became the first country to have a full-fledged Islamic financial system running parallel to the conventional banking system operating in most countries when it launched in January an Islamic interbank moneymarket.

Banks operating under the Islamic system offer profitsharing instead of payment of interest.

Many bankers say the difference between traditional banking and the Islamic banking concept is largely cosmetic, disguising the interest payments - or "riba" – forbidden under Islamic

"The Islamic interbank money market operates on the basis of "Al Mudhar-bah" (profit-sharing), which simply means that the provider of funds will earn a profit from his investments instead of being paid interest," a central bank official said.

### to wipe out black market in gold

BEIJING (AFP) — China has banned gold futures trading and pledged to wipe out a flourishing black market in the precious metal by July following a dramatic fall in sales to the state, the China Daily has said.
The State Council issued a

circular oullining moves aimed at restoring the central bank's monopoly on gold purchases, severely under-mined by the mushrooming of illegal markets around the country since early 1992, the report said.

From July 1, local officials responsible for the gold trade will be charged and punished of black marketeers are found to be operating in their area, the circular said, adding that any seizures of more than 50 grammes (1.75 ounces) of the metal would be dealt with as ig cases.

The circular warned that producers who failed to sell all their output to the state would oo longer be eligle for

tax breaks.

Gold purchases by the People's Bank of China between January and April were 35 per cent lower than the average for this period, the China Daily quoted the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry's gold bureau vice-director, Cui De-

wen, as sayiog.

Last year, gold sales to the state plunged 32 per cent over 1992, the report said.

This ws the first fall in 15

In a bid to reverse the trend, the circular also urged the central bank to improve its gold purchasing network and to bring its gold price back in line with internation-

al rates. In September, the bank raised its purchasing price from 51.2 yuan (\$8.80) to 96 yuan (\$16.70) a gramme, ab-out 90 per cent of the price on the London market, and pledged to mainlain a peg with the international

However, when the value in London subsequently climbed, the Chinese central bank's price failed to move, forcing sellers back to the

# المكذا منه المصل

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Omani Riyal	1.7960	1.8100			
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Cypriot Pound	1.3050	1.3975			

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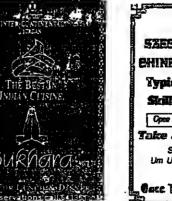
















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### Yemen facing billion dollar bill to repair war damage "The war will have serious consequences on the eco-

nomy. Losses are very large

and surpass all estimates.

They are in billions of dollars

ABU DHABI (AFP) - Yemen looks set to emerge from its civil war with a badlydamaged infrastructure. 2 shattered army and the spectre of political uncertainty caring away potential investors for some time to come.

Already one of the world's poorest countries. Yemen can ililiationd the added strain on its struggling economy of a tull-scale war between rival north and south leaders.

Airports, harbours, a key oil refinery, roads and water and power plants are reported to have sustained heavy damage in the fiveweek-old civil war put at billions of dollars by a southern lea**d**eг.

The appointed foreign minister uf the breakaway southern state of the Yemen Democratic Republic Abduliah Al Asnaj told AFP Yemen would be counting on regional and international aid to fund reconstruction.

because the infrastructure and public utilities have been badly damaged," Mr. Asnaj told AFP during a visit to Abu Dhabi. But any outside aid could prove to be at the expense of development promised when the former conservative North Yemen and the Marxist South were merged in May

We bope Arab and international funds will extend aid to help us in rebuilding after the war. We will also use our own resources. But this will be at the expense of development and the aid will only aggravate our debt problems. In a nutshell, the economic situation will be horrible," he

Even before the war broke out on May 5, Yemen's ecoheavy debt, inflation, negative growth, unemployment and deficits in its budget and

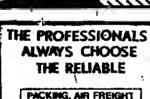
balance of payments.

The country's debt is estimated at \$7 to \$9 billion and its budget deficit was projected at around \$800 million

Inflation was as high as 35 per cent in 1992, putting further pressure on the national currency the riyal. its current account suf fered a \$342 million deficit in 1992 while exports remained far below imports, standing at \$27 million and \$119 mil

lioo a month respectively in the first half of 1993. Despite a steady, increase in oil output peaking at its current 335,000 barrels per day (b/d) compared with 200,000 (b/d) in 1993, Yemen's gross domestic product recorded negative growths of 2.5 and 3.9 per cent in 1992









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Brits score big

in Tony Awards

NEW YORK (AFP) - British productions took several top Tony Awards in New York Sunday, with Carousel

named best musical revival

and An Inspector Calls the Best.

Awards followed a season dominated by golden oldies

on Broadway. England's Royal National Theatre pro-

duced both the top revivals.

Diana Rigg received Best Actress in a Play Award in her portrayal of Medea in the

Euripides tragedy, produced by London's Almeida.

Theatre. "I shall carry this?

home, not only this, but the

wonderful memories of

American andiences and

Rigg said. Stephen Spinella

won his second consecutive

in Angels In America: Peres-

Tony Award for his lead part

troika, being named Best

Actor in a Play. Last year he won Best Featured Actor.

Award for playing the same character in Angels In Amer-

ica: Millenium Approaches.

Bnt battling for perhaps the most coveted Tony, the Best Musical Award, were the stage version of a Disney

cartoon film and the story of.

an obsessive love affair. Beauty And The Beast, a special-effects-loaded version

of the Walt Disney fairy tale

classic swept Broadway this

year thanks to its glitzy pro-

marketing. Passion, which

tells the story of a plain.

woman's love for a dashing

military officer, was created

by Broadway's biggest com-poser Steven Sondheim and

author-director James.

Lapine. For Best Tony, cri-

tics were tipping Perestroika,

part two of Tony Kushner's,

playing on Broadway,"

Play Revival. The 1994 Tony

## erbs attack U.N. patrol as **U.N.** insists truce holding

SARAJEVO (AFP) — Bos-nien Berbs attacked a British U.N. patrol in northern Bos-nia, U.N. officials said Monday, in the latest violation of ee-day-old ceasefire a three-day-old aimed at breaking the cycle

visience in Bosnia. clashes, a U.N. Protection Force spokesman inthat the ceasefire had ally held since coming to force Friday. The truce od in Geneva last week tetended to make time for talks on an overall settle-

Conflict continued to desubstantially over the and two days indicating con-miling compliance with at most the spirit of cessationof-inetilities agreement," UNFROFOR spokesman

Esis Chaperon said. The British UNPROFOR ries amoured troop carriers, back after being targetted by 15-20 mortar shells and geveral bursts of machine gue fire Sunday evening,

The Warriors were clearly the U.N. flag, therewas a deliberate attack against UNPROFOR," said a U.N. Protection Force report issued in Kiseljak, northern Bosnia.

The incident happened on a Muslim-Serb frontline

north of Maglaj, near the village of Halilovici, it said. Maj. Chaperon said 30 machinegun bullets hit the armoured vehicle, but there were no casualties. The British U.N. forces responded by firing 80 7.62 mm shots before withdrawing a short dis-

The patrol was targetted again about two hours later by about 20 mortar shells, Mai. Chaperon continued. Ten of them landed some 10 metres of the Warriors.

Following the second attack the patrol withdrew to Halilovici, Maj. Chaperon said, adding that on both occasions the shots were fired from Serb positions.

He added that UNPRO-FOR commanders on the ground did not request air support from North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) planes. The British patrol was in a new zone, which could have surprised the Serbs, he added.

The latest month-long ceasefire, which came into force at midday Friday, was violated by a number of incidents over the weekend, in particular in the Maglaj re-

One of the most serious violations was reported Sunday, when five or six rockets from an nnknown source slammed into the northern Serb-held town of Brcko.

Maj. Chaperon added that fighting between Bosnian Serb and Muslim-led Bosnian government forces continued in the Maglaj area Sunday, while fighting was also re-ported around Mostar in the south and Brcko in the north-

Meanwhile fighting also continued over the weekend around the secessionist Mushim enclave of Bihac in northwestern Bosnia, hetween government forces and troops loyal to breakaway leader Fikret Abdie, the U.N. spokesman said. Maj. Chaperon said that

Mr. Abdie's forces, which

went on the offensive Friday, were pushed back and ceded The Russian Foreign territory in fighting over the weekend. The region is not

covered by the U.N.-brokered ceasefire U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees spokesman Pe-ter Kessler said that several hundred refugees fled the fighting for the town of Velika Kladusa, the separatists' stronghold in the north of the No UNHCR convoy has been able to reach the Bihac region for the last two weeks, because of blockades put up by Serb secessionists in the breakaway republic of Kra-

in Moscow to receive a poetry prize from the conservative-minded Russian Writer's Union, the union's officials announced.

The Bosnian Serb leader, accompanied by his wife Lilka, told journalists at the airport he had received his award for "poems written before the start of my political career."

jina in southern Croatia.

Karadzie in Moscow

Karadzic, leader of the Bos-

nian Serbs, arrived Monday

Meanwhile Radovan

Ministry said no official meetings were planned.



A Bosnian government soidier opens the bipod on a 30mm Jugoslav army machine gun on the front-line at Bistricak, north of Zenica in central Bosnia (AFP photo)

### Gaidar heads new reformist party

MOSCOW (AFP) — Former Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar was elected Monday to head the new reformist party Democratic Choice of Russia.

Mr. Gaidar, who was the only candidate, was elected by 490 to 14 on the second day of the party's founding congress in Moscow. Party members also elected

29-year-old Oleg Boyko, a Russian businessman and banker, as president of the executive commission, making him Democratic Choice of Russia's virtual number

Mr. Gaidar, father of the economic "shock therapy" introduced in 1992, was until now the head of a parliamentary coalition Russia's Choice founded for the December legislative elections.

Although this list had been

forecast to gain a sweeping victory, it was outpaced in the proprotional representation ballot by Vladimir Zhirinovsky's ultranationalists

Mr. Gaidar resigned from his post as first deputy prime minister the following month, denouncing the economic policies of Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

The 507 deputies of the new Democratic Choice of Russia party bave been given the task of creating party structures in the 68 regions

from which they hail. Mr. Boyko is head of the National Credit Bank and the Olbi Trading Company, a group worth \$500 million. He denied he would pour money into the new party's coffers but said he would encourage

local businessmen to do so. Mr. Gaidar told journalists that his party "does not support" the government's current economic policies. "But I cannot say that we are in the opposition," he added, confirming his support to the four ministers who are memhers of his party, including Anatoli Chubais, in charge of privatisations.

Gen. Abacha overthrew

### drama about AIDS, called. "Angels In America. Tapie, Bosnia ticket leader trade insults

PARIS (AP) - French tele vision viewers were treated, Sunday to verbal salvoes between two left-wing rival candidates who contested the European Parliament eleci: tions. The exchange pitted Bernard Tapie, the flamboyant tycoon whose ticket: Energie Radicale, scored well, and Dr. Leon Schwartzenberg, who headed a losing. ticket aimed at stopping Bosnia's civil war. Dr. Schwart. zenberg ran in 1992 with Mr. Tapie in local elections. Mr. Tapie, who made his fortune by buying and selling off firms, is currently embroiled in scandals over his business. and sports dealings. The exchange on the TF-1 television network post-election analysis was as followa: Dr. Schwartzenberg: "Bernard, Tapie, you wbo've fired workers, you who play the market with your soccer players, can you really believe, you're a man of the left? Mr. Tapie: "Yes, dear Leon. even if I had to pay for your campaign and you resent me, for it." Dr. Schwartzenberg-"Bastard you didn't pay for my campaign, you ruined me. if you're a man of the left. then Jean Jaures, Leon Blum. and (Pierre) Mendes-France are turning in their graves. It's shameful to have some one like you rise to the top of the left." Mr. Tapie: "It reals ly breaks me up that you only got 1.5 per cent of the votes." Dr. Schwartzenberg: "I knew you'd get good results. What' did you get them with? Your big month, because you simplify all problems."

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### Nana Mouskouri. 'afraid' of politics. wins Euro seat

ATHENS (AFP) - Greek singer Nana Mouskouri, who has lived ontside Greece for the past 30 years and admits to knowing "nothing" about politics, has nonetheless work a seat in the European Parlia-; ment as a member of the conservative New Democracy Party. Her candidacy re-i flected her frienship with par-i ty leader Miltiade Evert, who added her name to his list in Sunday's elections. But Ms. Mouskouri nonetheless irri-? tated public opinion through ber long absence abroad and her apparent indifference toi Greece's dispute with Macedonia, a conflict that has inflamed sentiment here for the? past two years. Authorities and ordinary citizens alike! fear that the former Yugoslav republic harbours territorial designs on a northern Greek! province of the same namen There's no question of my getting involved in politics; which frightens me and about! which I know nothing," Ms.

Mouskouri said.

The second secon

### fails to stir Nigerian capital iola's civil with the mainland.

LAGOS (AFP) --- Nigeria's pro-democracy movement failed Monday to spark a civil disobedience campaign here as police stepped up a man-hunt for the businessman who has declared himself the country's elected president.

Musiness was as usual in the economic capital Lagos, where the National Demo-cratic Campaign (NADECO) backing millionaire tycoon Manhood Abiola against the military junta had called for a week of peaceful protest

The police renewed an Abiola, who Saturday proclaimed himself president and : commander-in-chief of the military, offering a re-

MOSCOW (AFP) — Gov-

crassent troops clashed with

mys in the northern Cau-

cases, Interfax quoted

The skirmisbes, which

broke out Saturday after a

meeting of opposition sup-

porters called for the resigna-

tion of President Dzhokar

Dudivev, claimed "many vic-tions". Including civilians, and

were continuing Monday, the

further details.

oppositio Monday.

ition forces in Grozny, capital of the secessionist Russian Republic of Cheche-

tion sources as saying

ward of 50,000 naira (\$2,000) to anybody wbo disclosed his

hiding place. Sbort demonstrations took place in the northern Palmgrove and Iyana Ipaja suburbs of Lagos, a city of some six million inhabitants, an AFP correspondent reported. Riot police rapidly intervened against tyre-burning protestors in one of the

Mr. Abiola planned Monday to hold a "series of meeting with friends and political associates," one source close to the self-proclaimed president said. The source did disclose where the talks would be held and who would

If caught, Mr. Abiola faces treason charges.

stiff resistance from opposi-

tion groups since he dissolved

the republic's local assembly

a year ago in the face of

plunging living standards and

escalating violence among

Chechen leaders have ac-

cused the opposition of being

The Russian government

has been trying without suc-cess since the beginning of

this year to organise a meet-ing with Mr. Dudayev aimed

at normalising relations by

signing an accord granting

the breakaway republic a de-

gree of economic and politic-

mafia-like clans.

backed hy Moscow.

Government forces clash with

opponents in Chechenya

The Muslim businessman who on unofficial results comfortably won a presidential election held on June 12 last year, and then annulled by the junta of the time, gave police surrounding his house the slip to make his declara-

tion Saturday.

One of his aides, Fred Eno, told AFP that Mr. Abiola had left his large Lagos residence by "one of the unmanned exits" and driven to the Eleganza Plaza Hall on Lagos Island in the city centre to proclaim himself president at a 20-minute ceremony.

The event was attended but hundreds of Abiola supporters and associates, Mr. Eno said, but journalists and

N CKISTOBAL DE LAI

CASAS, Mexico (AP) — Dozens of rebel Indian com-

munities in southern Mexico

overwhelmingly rejected a

government peace proposal, but voted against renewed

The Zapatista National Li-

beration Army, which laun-

ched the New Year's Day

uprising, issued the results in a

communique late Saturday.

It said 98 per cent of villa-

gers in the area it controls, in

remote southeaster. 2Chiapas

state, voted against accepting

the government offer, which

promised more government

aid to the impoverished re-gion and reforms of the

state's repressive political

said the Chiapas communi-

ties, mostly descendants of Mayan Indians, voted for "a

new national dialogue with

all the nation's progressive

forces for democracy, liberty and justice for all Mexicans."

would continue to observe a

ceasefire in force since Ian.

12, and will only defend

themselves if attacked by

It gave no details of how

the vote was carried out or

how many people cast bal-

In Mexico City, govern-ment peace envoy Manuel

Camacho Solis announced

late Sunday that the Mexican

army would also continue to

"I wish I could have come

abide by the ceasefire.

army troops.

The Zapatistas said they

Instead, the announcement

system.

**Indian rebels reject** 

Mexican peace proposal

others were deliberately not invited to prevent any details of the event leaking out to the security forces.

Nigerian deputy police chief, Nuhu Aliyu, has cast donbt on whether the ceremony took place at all, saying that it was allegedly beld a stone's throw from the Lion Bnilding, a major police headquarters, and could not have gone unnoticed.

But Mr. Eno said that he would provide jonrnalists with photographs and video shots of the ceremony.

A score of armed police and an armoured vehicle on Monday stood guard at one end of the Ihrahim Bahangida Bridge, linking parts of Lagos built on islands in the lagoon

nant mitti the

news of a peace accord, but it

just wasn't so," he said at a

But he said he was optimis-

tic because rebels agreed they

would not resort to new vio-

lence and also would allow an

Aug. 21 presidential election

to go on unimpeded in

The Zapatistas, who claim

they number 3,000 men and

women fighters, occupied

San Cristobal and a dozen

other towns and villages in a

concerted action on New

Around 145 people were killed in heavy fighting with

army troops until the truce

was called, but Roman

Catholic Church and human

rights groups say the death

toll may have reached 300.

In a separate development,

authorities investigating a

deadly car-bomb explosion

were focusing Sunday on the

possibility it may have been

part of an underground war

between two Mexican drug

Five people were killed

and 15 wounded in the blast

before dawn Saturday ont-

side the plush Camino Real

Hotel, on the west side of the

Jalisco state capital of

At least 23 suspects have

been brought in for question-

ing in the explosion that rocked an area of 20 blocks

around, and hurled shattered

body parts 300 yards away.

Guadalajara.

Ycar'a Day.

news conference.

Reporting Mr. Abiola's formation of a parallel government more than 24 hours after the event, the daily The News in a special edition Monday devoted its whole front page to a picture of the businessman brandishing his fist in triumph, with the title

'President Abiola".

Other newspapers, warned hy the closure by police Saturday of Mr. Abiola's Concord group of publications, used foreign news agency despatches reporting the event.

In spite of the trouble, Nigeria's military ruler. General Sani Abacha, was out of the country Monday to attend the annual summit of Unity (OAU) opening in

Earlier, Gen. Abacha pledged his "determination" to establish a lasting democracy in Nigeria in a national television and radio address on the first anniversary of the arnulled presidential elec-

The poll was annulled by General Ibrahim Bahangida who alleged irregularities, though international observers billed it free and fair. At the end of August. Gen. Bahangida handed over to an unelected civilian administra-

this government last

Khmer Rouge bodyguards clear a path for Penh, two days before peace talks in the Chan Youran (centre), the Maoist faction's Cambodian capital (AFP photo)

## Khmer Rouge officials in Cambodia for possible final round of talks

PHNOM PENH (AFP) -Two senior officials from the radical Khmer Rouge arrived bere Monday for a second and possibly final round of peace talks with the Cambodian government.

"If everyone agrees and compromises then we hope the Cambodian problem can be solved," said Chan Youran, the former Khmer Rouge ambassador to China. The peace talks, which fol-

low a previous round hosted by King Norodom Sihanouk in North Korea last month, are to take place Wednesday in the capital's Royal Palace and will be hosted by Nhiek Tioulong, one of the king's top officials. Mr. Chan Youran was

accompanied on the flight in from Bangkok by Mak Ben, who often serves as the guerrilla faction's spokesman, and a bodyguard. Mr. Chan Youran and Mr.

Mak Ben will be joined by two other Khmer Rouge officials to match Sok An and Veng Sereyvudh from the government and Toh Lah and Chour Leang Hourt from parliament.

Co-premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh, however, questioned how the session could achieve anything when,

he said, "all the leaders (gathered) around the king could not get a positive result" at the last meeting.

Although pessimistic about the possibility of reaching an agreement with the guerrillas, Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivudh said the very fact that the government was talking to the guerrilla faction created a "good image.

Co-premier Hun Sen said he thought it "useless" to negotiate with the guerrilla faction but added that it was the king's wish that the two sides talk.

### Migration, forced and voluntary, rises around the world WASHINGTON (AP) and wew Zealand. "If the cold war was

Tens of millions of people, believing they can't prosper or even survive in their native countries, are migrating to other lands in record num-

In what population experts say is one of the surest signs of increased global stress, a rising number of people worl-

> most of the world's foreigners are legal immigrants, rather than displaced people. Estimates of the total living as foreigners in all the world's countries are close to 125

"It's a sign of the neglect of our developing countries," said Joseph Speidel, president of Population Action International, which chronicles world migration in a report released Sunday.

The report covers refugees, who are forced from their homelands for various reasons, as well as voluntary rooted in economics.

and Eastern Europe to North America. The report also shows sig-

Some of the smallest migrations are from sub-Saharan Africa, where people are so impoverished they can't afford to leave. The most striking statistics.

featured in the study and in a recent World Watch magazine report, come from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. The top 10 countries host-

Sudan with 725,600, Canada with 568.200, the Gaza Strip with 560,200, and Guinea

The United States was 11th

dominated by ideological conflict. the fear is widespread that the 1990s mark the beginning of a new era of ethnic violence that will uproot additional millions of people from their homes," said Kathleen Newland, senior associate at the Camegie Endowment for International Peace, in the World

Mr. Newland said the world needs to relieve conditions that eause people to leave their homelands --whether it's political upheaval. Military abuse, economic failure or environmental collanse - rather than erect harriers to migration or treat immigrants badly when they settle in new lands.

She criticised Pakistan's closing its border to Afghan refugees, the United States'

intercepting fleeing Haitians and Britain's requiring Bos-nians to have visas when it doesn't have a consulate in Bosnia where they could get Population growth in-

creases pressure on people to move to other lands, but the report notes that the regions with the biggest population growth - Africa and South Asia — are not the main source of migrants. The report also points to

some benefits countries experience from migration they fill labour needs and send money back to their homelands.

Funds sent back to the native countries of foreign workers totalled \$37 hillion in 1990, equal to about 70 per cent of the \$54 billion in official aid given to poorer countries for the year.

### dwide are fleeing oppression, migrants, who usually enter Watch report. being forced out by war, looking for better jobs, or just moving to be with relaing refugees, based on estiw lands to seek a better life. The line between the two mates for 1992, were Iran can be thin, because both with 4.2 million, former may be moving for reasons Yugoslavia with upwards of 2 The number of refugees million. Pakistan with 1.6 has been climbing since the 1960s, from barely 1.3 million The report depicts a world million, Malawi with 1.1 milin motion, with the biggest lion, Jordan with 1 million, to more than 19 million. But flow from East and South Germany with 827,100. East Asia, Latin America

with 478,500. mificant migration into Western Europe and to Australia with 473,000.

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### Mr. Dudayev has faced **Tensions mount as Alivev b**uffs Russian troop plan AFP) — Tensions here this weekend after lent Geidar Aliyev re-Moscow's demands ian troops to be de-

legical as peacekeepers in the

Aliyev told visiting Defence Minister of Grachev Saturday that tempts to bring peace to the Conference on tv and Cooperation in e (CSCE) and other graational organisa-

enand Mr. Aliyev Wednes-day that his visit to Baku would be Azerbaii e to endorse the Ruspeace plan, signed by control by Armenia last

ere must be (Russian) ecping troops in Kara-... we are ready to send Bussian force, hev told AFP Friday on the ove of his talks with Mr.

Mr. Aliyev dodged Sumlan pressure when he flow to Istanbul Thursday to with Turkish lea Western foreign ministers attending a North Atlan-Treaty Organisation

(NATO) meeting.

There Mr. Aliyev secured the United Britain and other ern states for continued entional efforts to work peace plan for Kara-

The disputed enclave of orno Karabakh lies inside mijan but is inhabited by an Armenian majority. The six-year war there has cost more than 20,000 lives and has seen Azerbaijau lose nearly a quarter of its terri-

tory.
"Without the West, Azerbaijan cannot win against Russia and Armenia," said a source at the Azerbaijani De-

fence Ministry. Some observers however questioned Mr. Aliyev's re-solve in the political war of nerves over Russia's desire to reestablish its influence in the region and his faith in the West's resistance to this.

"Alivev was a KGB general and worked in the Kremlin -- he knows well how Moscow pressures small countries like ours," said an aide, claiming this enabled the former Soviet politburo member to stand up to Russia.

Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze, himself a former pilitburo member, failed in efforts to resist similar Russian pressure earlier this year and some analysts pre-dict the same fate for Mr. Aliyev.

"They humbled us (Georgia) and they will humble Azerbaijan," claimed Alexander Rondeli, the head of International Relations Department at Tbilisi State Uni-

A Russian defence analyst who asked not to be named said Russia oadiy necus military bases in the Transcaucasus to shore up its air defences, as Russia's border with Iran and Turkey is now vulnerable to air or missile ts score big

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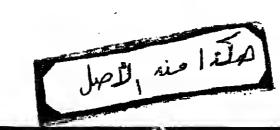
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Rwandan government soldiers fire a heavy machine gun at rebel positions as a third observes through a high-power telescopic sight (AFP photo)

## Ben Ali opens OAU

TUNIS (AFP) — About 40 seads of state gathered here Monday for the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which has taken in a newly democratic South Africa, but faces bloody conflict in Rwanda and elsewhere.

President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia, who this year takes over the chairmanship of the OAU from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, welcomed delegates from the pan-African body to the congress building in the Tunisian capital.

Between Monday and Wednesday, the African leaders or their representatives are to discuss the political, economic and social problems facing the continent, including Rwanda's ethnic carnage and strife in other coun-

The OAU council of ministers Saturday evening adopted a list of some 20 resolutions concerning Africa's different problems to be put to the summit, after a week of preparatory talks in the Tunisian capital.

President Nelson Mandela formally brings South Africa into the OAU as its 53rd member during this week's summit. Since its inception in 1963, the organisation had made the battle against apartbeid, finally won in the elections that brought Mr. Mandela's African National Congress to power in April, one of its main stated goals.

"It is with warmth that we welcome among us the man who symbolised the national struggle and so much deserves the respect and admiration of the whole international community," Mr. Ben Ali said in his opening speech Monday.

In his reply, Mr. Mandela said: "We are ready to join hands with the rest of Africa, to become equal partners."

On his arrival bere late Sunday, the South African leader pledged as much support as bis country could give to other nations in the continent, but cautioned that his own government was

"addressing very formidable problems.

South Africa had already provided the U.N. mission in Rwanda with 50 armoured vehicles, separate sources said, to assist its work in trying to bring vital food and medical assistance to civilians

The central African country has plunged into a civil war which bas seen up to half a million people slaughtered in two months of carnage. The United Nations is endeavouring to broker a ceasefire between the Rwandan army and rebels who Monday claimed to have seized the town where the interim government had holed up.

On Saturday, African foreign ministers denounced the killings in Rwanda as "crimes against humanity" and demanded an immediate ceasefire in fighting between government and rebel forces.

They also expressed the "readiness" of African nations to provide troops to the U.N. mission in Rwanda and appealed to the international community to help speed the deployment of additional U.N. forces.

Jerome Bicamumpaka, foreign minister in the interim Rwandan government the rebels refuse to recognise, last week accused Uganda of giving them massive support in men and arms, and caused a furore here with his demand that the OAU "make Museveni stop interfering."

U.N. Secretary General Boutros Gbali was expected at the summit to seek confirmation of troop commitments on top of the nearly 5,000 Africans already pledged so far.

Delegates here are also expected to debated conflicts in Somalia, Liberia and Angola and consider a mechanism 'to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts" on the African continent.

The OAU approved the establishment of such a body in principle at its Cairo summit last year, but the measure has yet to get off the ground.

### Rwandan rebels capture Gitarama

KIGALI (AFP) — Rwandan rebel leader Paul Kagame said Monday that his fighters had seized control of the 10wn of Gitarama, where the self-proclaimed interim government fled and set up its

base in April. The fall of Gitarama, 50 kilometres southwest of the embattled capital Kigali, could not be confirmed by U.N. officials in Kigali or government forces.
The rebel Rwanda Patrio-

tic Front (RPF) had been battling the army for two weeks for control of Gitar-

"We control 90 per cent of the town, including the centre. and the situation will be completely clear this after-noon," Gen. Kagame told reporters at Kanombe military camp near Kigali Airport.

There was a big fight yesterday and last night it was taken by our forces," Gen. Kagame said, adding that the entire town was in rebel hands except for "one or two hills" where beleaguered government forces were still holding out.

"We are following government forces as they are moving towards Ruhengeri (a town north-west of Kigali), Gen. Kagame added.

Some members of the interim government proclaimed after the April 6 death of President Juvenal Habyarimana fled Gitarama several days ago, U.N. spokesman Jean-Guy Plante

U.N. officials were unaware of the whereabouts of Prime Minister Jean Kambanda.

Fierce artillery and small arms battles meanwhile raged in Kigali. According to Gen. Kagame, the rebels gained

Philippe Gaillard, head of the International Red Cross in Kigali, said two shells presumably fired by the rebels had slammed into the Red Cross hospital compound in a government-held area of Cigali Sunday.

Four or five others landed just outside. Nobody was

burt, and Mr. Gaillard said he had lodged protests with both sides. Rebel and army commanders meanwhile resumed U.N.-brokered truce talks

Monday at U.N. headquarters in Kigali's Amahoro Hotel. Brigadier-General Marcel Gatsinzi, representing the army, told reporters he had

no information about Gitar-

death. The rebels control a large section of the road south from Gitarama to the town of Butare and the Burundi bor-

The two sides have been meeting regularly for two weeks, but so far have failed to agree on a truce which U.N. commander General Romeo Dallaire says is essential to allow the United Nations to get desperately needed food and medicine to

On Saturday they discussed U.N. ceasefire proposals, but rebel negotiator Colonel Frank Mugambage said the RPF would accept a ceasefire only if the massacres of civilians ceased in governmentheld areas.

Up to half a million Rwandans have been slaughtered, mostly minority Tutsis and opposition supporters butchered by extremist Hutu militias since the death of Mr. Habyarimana, a Hutu, in a suspected rocket attack on

his plane. The mainly Tutsi rebels refuse to recognise the all-Hutu government formed after Mr. Habyarimana's

U.N. Soldiers meanwhile resumed the evacuation of civilians trapped behind hostile lines in Kigali, but some refused to leave rebel-held areas for places they considered less safe. The U.N. has moved about

2,000 people from rebel-controlled areas 10 government-held sectors and vice-versa. But evacuations were suspended last week after a convoy came under fire.

The U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) decided to continue evacuations Monday after both sides agreed to a four-bour truce to allow the convoys to get

A convoy of empty trucks set out Monday morning for

the Sainte-Famille Church where about 8,000 people are sheltering behind government lines. Another convoy went to the rebel-held Amehoro Stadium.

Each was to ferry about 150 people to areas the U.N. considers safer. But none of the 5,000 civilians encamped in squalor at the stadium would go.

Cyriaque Ngoboka, chief of the Amahoro camp, said:
"The radio said the govern-ment had left and fighting was continuing in the area....
The displaced people from

the stadium would have been dropped off near Runda; on the Gitarama road. "People are bere because

they fled from fighting. They don't want to go where thereis more fighting." Mr. Ngo-boka said. The U.N. trucks then went:

to King Faisal Hospital. where they found other displaced people willing to leave.

U.N. officials were to assess the success of the operation before deciding whether to continue evacuations Tuesday, U.N. spokes-: man Major Plante said: :..



from the front line in fighting in Mushubuti, 10 km northwest of Gitarama, as rebels

Rwandan soldiers carry a wounded comrade advanced on Gitarama from three sides (AER

# Filipino gunmen free 20 hostages; 2 left behind

AMBOANGA, Philippines (AFP) — Muslim gunmen freed 20 of their 22 Christian bostages Monday in the southern island of Basilan after they massacred 15 others last week, a senior military

official said here. However two hostages, including Roman Catholie priest Father Cirilo Nacorda, remained in the bandits' hands and another ransom was being sought for their

release. The hostages, most of them schoolteachers, arrived at Isabela, the capital of the southern island of Basilan and were immediately taken to the local Marine headquarters where they were met by Lieutenant General Orlando Sbriano, the military com-Schause Schause mander for the southern Philippines.

The freed hostages will be taken to this southern city by Tuesday for a medical check-

Chris Puno, spokesman of Basilan Governor Gerry

ernor paid the one-millionpeso (\$37,000) ransom for the hostages initially demanded by the Muslims despite the government's earlier insistence that no ransom would be paid.

Relatives of Nacorda an government representatives who had been negotiating for the release of the hostages, said that the bandits were seeking as much as three million pesos for Nacorda's release

Additional Marine and police have been flown into Basilan to take part in operations against the kidnappers but it could not be determined if they would launch any offensive while the two hostages were still being

The hostages were among a group of people seized by Muslim bandits on June 8. Fifteen male hostages were executed within an hour after

tbeir kidnapping. The kidnappers were be-lieved to be allies of the Abu Sayyaf, an Islamic fundamentalist group blamed for terrorist bombings and kidnappings in the southern Phi-

The Abu Sayyaf is the subject of a two-week-old military operation in the nearby southern island of Jolo which has left at least 50 dead, including 41 Muslim fighters.

Abu Sayyaf has been held responsible for bombings of Christian sites and kidnappings of Christians in the southern Philippines in the past two years.

There are fears of more violence in the south, where a Muslim rebellion claimed more than 50,000 lives in the

Hadjji Latib Taha, vicemayor of the Basilan town of Sumisip, and three of his bodyguards were wounded in an ambush by unidentified armed men Sunday, but it was not immediately clear if the incident was linked to the kidnapping. More than 800 Christian

teachers based in Basilan have told local education officials they would not report for work next week due to fears of being kidnapped. Classes have already been suspended in areas near the kidnapping site.

Leonardo Pioquinto, mayor of the Basilan capital town of Isabela, called on both Muslim and Christian civilians Sunday to arm themselves if the military and police could not provide bet-

ter protection.
"If the military or the national police cannot protect us against the Abu Sayyaf, then we should not rely on them and let us arm ourselves for our own person-al protection," he said, adding that other mayors in Basilan should follow his ex-

ample. A military report has said that security in Basilan remained "unpredictable," due to reports that members of the Abu Sayyaf group were planning to conduct other bombings and kidnappings.

### garrison. Germans, Russians hold naval exercise

**NEWS IN BRIEF** 

HONG KONG (AP) - Britain and China announced

progress Monday on the fate of military-owned land in Hong

Kong, raising the colony's bopes for a smooth ride to the 1997 Chinese takeover. The apparent breakthrough coin-

cided with the announcement of a high level British visit to

Beijing next month, which was welcomed here as a sign that

the two countries have opted for renewed cooperation after

protracted wrangling over Governor Chris Patten's pobtical

reforms. British negotiator Alan Paul said he and bis Chinese counterpart "bave succeeded in some respects in

narrowing the differences" on ceding real estate that the

British army is vacating as it winds down its presence in the

territory. The talks on military land are seen as a barometer

of the two countries' ability to cooperate iin transferring

Hong Kong to Chinese rule. At stake in the 7-year-old

negotiations are 39 sites, including an empty navy base in the

heart of Hong Kong's financial district. Agreement is being

sought on turning some of the sites over to commercial

developers, while preparing others for the post-1997 Chinese

U.K., China progress on land issue

GLUECKSBURG, Germany (AFP) - Reunited Germans and Russians Monday joined in their first naval exercise since the end of the cold war, military sources said. The two-day exercise, which began Monday in the Baltic Sea, was aimed at "establishing the basis for cooperation between German and Russian units at sea and improved mutual understanding," the commander of the German Navv in Gluecksburg said. Patrol boats, mine-hunters, a Russian frigate and a German supply ship are taking part in the exercise to the west of the Danish island of Bornholm, the

### Italian Socialist Party secretary quits

ROME (AFP) — The national secretary of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), Ottaviano Del Turco, announced Monday that be was resigning following his party's crushing defeat in the European elections. "As of today, I am resigning," he said. "I have no intention of ruuning again." The Socialist Party, linked to the Democratic Alliance Party won only 1.8 per cent of votes in the Euro-poll Sunday compared to 14.8 per cent in the 1989 elections. The PSI which was part of Italy's succession of post-war coabtion governments, was severely hit by the corruption scandals that have rocked the country in the last two years.

### Kenyan minister shot in the head

NAIROBI (AFP) — A Kenyan government minister was shot in the head by unidentified attackers as be drove into bis home in the capital Nairobi, police and hospital officials said Monday. Junior Planning and Development Minister Oduya Oprong was rushed to hospital with two bullet wounds in the head after being shot Saturday evening, the officials said. Police arrested three people, including a Nairobi businessman, suspected of carrying out the attack and identified a car believed ot have been used by suspects. A hospital spokesman said Oprong's condition as "stable" but doctors delayed an operation to remove a bullet from his skull until his condition improves. It was unknown whether the motive for the attack was political, police said.

### 3 Cubans defect to U.S.

KEY WEST, Florida (AFP) - Three Cubans flew their aging crop-duster to Florida Sunday seeking political asylum in the United States, authorities said. "I thought it was going to crash. It looked like a plane that was going too slow to fly," said navy spokesman Reobert Lewis after the fabric-winged AN-2 Cub crop-duster landed at the Naval Air Station in Key West, Florida. Ariel Correal Gonzalez, 29, took off earlier Sunday from Aqua Clarus, Cuba, on bis routine field spraying job but then picked up his sister, Yeniuma Zabrana Gonzalez and her husband, Frank Alberto Beads, and kept on going, naval authorities said. Mr. Lewis said the three asked for political asylum when they got out on the runway at the U.S. base.

### **Latin America shoots** for unity at summit CARTAGENA, Colombia come up with a plan for

(AFP) — Latin American leaders hope to build cooperation on economic and social policies at an annual presidential summit starting here Tuesday.

Nineteen leaders from Latin America, Spain, Portugal and the Caribbean are to attend the summit in Cartagena, on Colombia's northern coast.

At the top of the agenda is an increase in cross-border cooperation in economic matters and the war on drugs, spokesmen for the summit said Sunday. Leaders hope to

improving health, education and technical development in the region. Foreign ministers arrived Sunday and beads of state

were to arrive Monday for the two-day gathering, which ends Wednesday. The spirit of cooperation is likely to be extended to beleaguered, communist Cuba, which will be represented by

Fidel Castro. Cuba is not on the official agenda, but will probably be brought up by some leaders. said Colombian Foreign Minister Noemi Sanin. . .

Police, Michel Francois, a

key player in the regimes as

which played a large role in the September 1991 ouster of

The best-equipped unit.

President Jean-Bertrand.

Some 300 strong, with 26

Port-Au-Prince. It has six

light armoured vehicles

equipped with canons and

The air force, with roughly

300 men, has three Italian-

made, turbo-prop traffing craft, a balf-dozen Cessina

twin engine planes equipped

with rockets — of which

three or four aircraft stiff:

work — as well as a\*few\*

Sikorsky helicopters inches

ing an H-5g. wo The uavy, also with roll h-ly 300 men, has a dozen

U.S.-made patrol boats

equipped with 20mm canons

or 12.7mm machine guins.

Only half remain operation-

The light arms the troops carry are mainly Ghalil

machine guns.

officers, this corps is sta-tioned in the southeast of

Aristide — is the motorised

### **Haitian army** — 7,500 men of modest means 1981, which included the Port-Au-Prince Chief

corps.

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AFP) - Haiti's army chief General Raoul Cedras has vowed his men will fight any U.S. invasion, but the force of some 7,500 has but modest means for fending off foreign

Military experts in the impoverished Caribbean nation believe the Haitian army could not put up more than weak resistance to an invasion, though they acknowledge it could cause some major headaches for an occupying force.

The core of the army could launch an urban guerrilla campaign as well as terrorist attacks, said the same The majority of the regular

forces - 5,300 men and 1,600 police personnel - was essentially recruited from the working class and the 925member officers corp also generally comes from modest social stock.

The army has a second-incommand, Major General Jean-Claude Duperval, and a chief of staff, Brigadier General Philippe Biamby. The bigb command is

mainly made up of officers wbo graduated from the military academy in 1973, where Gen. Cedras, 44, was head of the class.

The graduation marked the reopening of the academy which Francois Duvalier — a dictator nicknamed "Papa Doc" who ruled from 1957 to 1971 - closed due to fears of a military coup.

He also charged that the officers were under Washington's infinence. The troops in the field are generally commanded by

officers from the class of

assault rifles and Uzi submachine guns, as well as. Brazilian Taurus pistols and Belgian Fal assault rifles. A limited number of U.S.-m rifles - Mls, M16s and M18s - are also in use.

Desides the regular agmy,

there are reserve troops, paramilitary forces and the police whose numbers areestimated at about 30,000 by diplomatic sources. Average monthly pay,

rnages from \$330 for a soldier to \$1,300 for superior officers.

### Salapuddin, said the gov-Austrians vote massively to join EU

The second secon VIENNA (AFP) - Austrians voted overwhelmingly The second secon in favour of joining the European Union (EU) Sunday, rejecting arguments that EU membersbip would strip away their neutrabty and destroy the country's Alpine

trais of politic Provisional official results showed that 66.39 per cent of Austria's 5.8 million electors voted to join the EU on Jan. Marie Marie Company 1, while 33.61 per cent voted no, the Interior Ministry reported.

Voter turnout is the referendum was a strong 81.27 per cent.

: Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, who heads a Social Democrat-conservanve coalition government, hailed the result as a "clear vote" which shows that "the Austrians have decided to take their fate into their own hands." Foreign Minister Alois Mock, of the conservative People's Party, who negotiated the terms of Austria's EU membership with the 12 current union nations in March, called the vote "his-

teric. "The great majority of my compatriots did not believe the arguments of the demagogues (opposed to membership) about the supposed transfer of Austria's gold to Brussels or the construction of nuclear power plants in Austria in the event of a 'yes'

vote," he said in a television

President Thomas Klestil. who announced Friday that he planned to vote in favour of EU membership, said his country had "successfully passed the European test. The door towards an enlarged Europe is now wide

As the referendum results became known, pro-Europe youths gathered to celebrate outside Vienna's Ballhausplatz, which houses the government and presidency offices.

The official results showed that all Austrian provinces voted in favour of EU membership. In Burgenland, on the Hungarian border, which can expect a healthy chunk of EU regional development aid, 74.59 per cent voted for ratification of Austria's mem-

In Tyrol, where ecologists argued that EU memberhsip would open the Alpine passes to the ravages of heavy European freight truck traffic, the "yes" vote still garnered 54.42 per cent of the vote.

Both pro and antimembership groups expressed surprise at the size of the "yes" majority after final opinion polls showed the pro-Europe camp garnering 57 per cent but with many voters undecided.

The vigorous election campaign was based on three main themes: National security; the price of consumer goods and the quality of food; the ecology and road transport through the Alpine

Those backing Austrian membership of the EU, led by Mr. Vranitzky and Mr. Mock, played heavily on the security issue, arguing that national security would be better guaranteed within a powerful community rather than in isolation.

The coalition of Social Democrats and conservatives, backed by trade unions, employers, the farmers' association, and both Roman Catholic and Protestant Church leaders said it was 'vital" that Austria join the J2-state union for economic and political reasons.

They played heavily on key concessions gained in the enlargement negotiations which the government said would permit Austria to maintain its environmental protection standards and neutrality and guarantee the livelihood of Alpine farms via special EU aid to the 'victims of EU membership.

Defence Minister Werner Fasslaband said the move would strengthen military security for the country.

which lies close to "an area of great instability" - a reference to war-torn neighbouring ex-Yugoslavia. Those against mem-

bership, led notably by Joerg Haider, leader of the opposition national right and by the Greens, argued that Austria would lose its sovereignty and that its neutrality was incompatible with the EU's stated aim to tighten joint military actions.

They also complained that Austria would be required in the EU single market to open its ecologically delicate Alpine passes to heavy truck traffic between northern and southern Europe. Sweden, Norway and Fin-

land welcomed Austrian voters' massive approval of European Union membership Sunday as a boost for the "yes" camp ahead of their own referendums on the question later this year. "The strong victory of the

'yes' in Austria is a positive

signal ahead of the referen-

dum in our country," Swed-ish Prime Minister Carl Bildt

said. Sweden is due to vote on Nov. 13 on whether to join the EU on Jan. I, as scheduled under an agreement with Brussels. Norway is expected to vote on Nov. 28 with Finland voting on Oct.

### Brazil, Netherlands, Colombia succeed in exhibition action

The Associated Press

BRAZIL - The Netherlands and Colombia had successful finishes Sunday to their World Cup preparation cam-

paigns.

Bebeto scored on a penalty kick and set up two other goals as Brazil beat El Salva-dor 4-0 Sunday at Fresno,

Romario scored in the ninth minute and Bebeto converted a penalty kick six minutes later. Zinho scored of a pass from Rai five minutes into the second half and Rai scored seven minutes later on a beader off a pass from Bebeto.

The game was played in 95-degree F (35 degrees C) heat before 13,210 at Fresno State's Bulldog Stadium.

"That was the whole idea why this game was played in the afternoon," Brazil coach Carlos Alberto Parreira said. "It was important that the players feel the heat. They needed to know what they're going to face in eight days." Brazil outshot El Salvador 18-3 and goalkeeper Zetti needed to make only two

saves - none in the second in other games, the Netherlands beat Canada 3-0. Sweden and Romania played a 1-1 tie and Colombia

beat Palmeiras of Brazil 2-0. At Toronto, Dennis Bergkamp, Marco Overmars and Frank Rijkaard scored firsthalf goals in the final warmup for the Dutch.

"We made three good goals and it could have been more hut we said 'fine," Bergkamp said.

Canada, playing its fifth game in 12 days, appeared tired. The second half was played in a steady downpour.

slowing the pace.

Bergkamp scored in the

Golf



seveth minute when goalkeeper Craig Forrest allowed a rebound of Overmars' shot. Overmars streaked in from midfield six minutes later, faking a pass to Bergkamp before beating Forrest for a

Rijkaard scored with eight miutes to go in the first half on a shot that just skidded by the foot of defender Randy

At Mission Viejo, Calif., Gheorghe Hagi tied tied the game with a rocket free kick from 20 yards out with 15 minutes to go.

Klas Ingession had scored off a rebound 11 minutes into the second half to put Sweden ahead. "We're getting stronger

and stronger," Ignesson said. Our defence is real good. It will be real hard to beat us." Romania is the third opponent for the United States in

the first round. "The whole team doesn't depend on me," Hagi insisted after his 22nd goal in 82 international games. "This game showed we'll have a

good level of play during the World Cup." At Pereira, Colombia. Freddy Rincon scored 15 minutes in and with five minutes left, and Adolfo Valencia converted a penalty kick 10 minutes into the second half for Colombia, the second first-round opponent for the United States

Palmeiras finished three men short after the expulsion of Antonio Carlos, Roberto Carlos and Amaral

At Daytona Beach, Belgium coach Paul Van Himst received a four-year contract extension.

"The past three years haven't been that bad. We got into the World Cup, so why not go on? said Van Himst, who took over the "Red Devils" in May 1991. With Norway's top two

goaltenders nursing shoulder injuries, the team's plump spokesman and its lanky captain were pressed into service during a spirited half-field scrimmage at Princeton, N.J.

"They shoot hard. From time to time I was suffering from a little anxiety," said captain Rune Bratseth, a defender, after his stint in the

"Bratseth will have nightmares tonight," joked re-serve goalie Frode Grodas, who took it easy during Sunday's practice after receiving a shot of cortisone, a drug used to treat inflammations. Bratseth, of Germany's Werder Bremen, hmited his running due to a sore thigh.

Despite levity in the camp about Bratseth and team spokesman Kjell Borgersen making debuts in goal, Nor-way's first World Cup team since 1938 remained converned about tenditis that has pained star goalie Erik Thor-

stvedt for several months. Thorstvedt, a 31-year-old who plays for England's Tottenham Hotspur, emerged from the locker room after a very light practice with an ice pack on his right shoulder.

"As long as I don't provoke it. It's fine," said Thorstvedt. He dismissed questions about starting in Norway's opener against Mexico June 19 in Washington.

"It's not game day yet," be said. "And I know I can play

with the injury."
At Santa Cruz, Calif., the Russian soccer team is trying to seal itself off from reporters and fans.

Tight security surrounds the Chaminade Conference Centre overlooking Santa Cruz, where the Russians are staying. No cameras or photographers are allowed during practice at nearby Cabrillo College.

"We want peace and quiet," said Nikita Simonyan, Russia's manager. "We don't want reporters or fans bothering us while we prepare for the important opening match."

Russia opens World Cup play June 20 against Brazil at Stanford Stadium. Group B also includes Sweden and Cameroon.

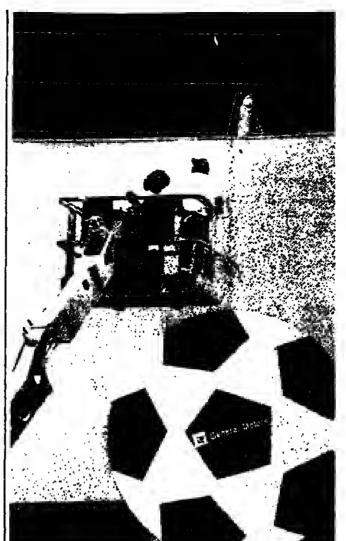
Despite missing four stars who refused to play for coach Pavel Sadyrin, the team is cautiously optimistic.

"No one should underestimate us," forward Sergei Ynran said, defying the team's self-imposed ban on interviews with reporters. We can manage at least a tie against powerful Brazil."

Teammate Oleg Salenko has an idea how the game will

"The match will be tough, not very nice to watch," he said. "It will end 0-0 or 1-1. Sonth Korea forward Hwang Sun-Hong, a veteran of 1990 World Cup, was in-jured in Saturday's 3-0 victory over Honduras and will be sidelined for at least two

Hwang, 26, hurt his left knee in a tackle with Naham Gonzales. Both received yellow cards.



Workers use a crane to put up a giant soccer ball at the Pontiac Silverdome Sunday. With six days ahead of the opening match here between hosts the U.S. and Switzerland, preparations for the largest single sport-event in the world are in full swing (AFP photo)

### Other sports stunt U.S. coverage of World Cup

WASHINGTON (AFP) -Basketball's playoff finals, golf's U.S. Open and the U.S. national past-time are

limiting newspaper coverage of the World Cup.

The largest U.S. newspapers reserve their largest headlines for the National Basketball Association (NBA) bestof-seven finals between the New York Knicks and Houston Rockets.

Next week's U.S. Open golf tournament and next month'a Major League Baseball All-Star Game also threaten to siphon attention away from the host nation of the 52-team global football

"We're preaching the reli-gion to the non-converted," said Kathleen McElroy, who handles New York Times coverage of the World Cup. The 1.3 million readers will have in-depth coverage, but much of it will be explaining ciementary rules.

"We want to try to strike a balance, not force feed them," McElroy said, noting the paper has had consistent coverage of preparations as one of nine venues for the

The Times has spent much of its space on the Knicks seeking their first NBA title since 1973 and the New York Rangers' quest for their first National Hockey Leagne crown since 1940, the longest drought for any U.S. club in any sport except baseball.

Outside the host cities for matches, the World Cup has an even tougher fight. The Houston Chronicle's 466,000 buyers want coverage of their. hometown Rockets and baseball Astros, but have a passion for American football that lasts year-round. In Indianapolis, the annual

Indy 500 race played below news of the Indiana Pacers reaching the NBA semi-finals. World Cup news was squeezed into briefs, even though the June 17 opener was just three hours away in Chicago.

"Interest here is not very large," said David Witke, sports editor of the Des Moines Register, in a large Midwest market. "With one package a day, we can satisfy our readers.

That will not work in Los Angeles, where special editions will be printed in Span-ish and English. The newspaper will cover every match, unlike most publications who will use wire service reports.

"We will cover every g match with our own people, not just the final here," John Chevra of the Los Angeles Times said.

The San Francisco Chronicle will have four reporters and two photographers following the U.S. team. Much of the World Cup coverage outside the venue cities will focus on the host nation's

# Odds, hopes are down about Italy's World Cup chances

MILAN, Italy (AP) - Italian fans, who probably will be the most noticeable foreigners at the World Cup this summer, are down ahout their team's chances to win the tournament.

The "Azzurri" (the Italian nickname for the bluejerseyed team) had difficulty qualifying and were not assured of a berth until their final. game. Since then, Italy has lost to France, Germany and Pontedera, a third-division clnb in the Italian league.

"I have an ambition to take to the United States a team which can play enjoyable and any case can be a protagonist, not be just one of the many teams in the tournament," Italy coach Arrigo Sacchí

In 1990, soccer-crazed Italy hosted the World Cup, and each victory set off a procession of tens of thousands of fans honking horns, toting banners and chanting along the Via del Corso in central Rome for all-night celebrations at the Piazza Venezia, a few blocks from the ancient

But Italy was knocked out ny Argentina on penalty kicks in the semifinals. Although the Azzurri beat England in the third-place game, their confidence was shaken. The Italians, who last won the World Cup in 1982. failed to even qualify for the 1992 European Championship and coach Azeglio Vicini was fired and replaced by Sacchi, who had led AC Milan to consecutive European champions Cup titles.

Antomo Mataresse, president fo the Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio, the governing body of Italian soccer, end of Enropean championship qualifying to fire Vicini.

Sacchi said last month that he would be satisfying to fire Vicini.

Sacchi said last month that he would be satisfied with a fourth-place finish. That will not satisfy Mataresse and the "Tifosi," Italy's win-at-all-

cost fans. "I think and I hope we can do better than fourth," Matarrese says. 'However only God knows ... soccer is

team is formed by AC Milan players, especially on defence. But AC Milan's top players under Sacchi, Rnud Guilit and Frank Rijkaard, are Dutch. "We are a strong group

The backone of the Italian

unpredictable."

and we can be protagonists, said defender Nicola Berti, a 1990 World Cup verteran who plays for Internazionale, AC Milan's crosstown rival. The problems faced by the

Italian team derive mostly from Sacchi's inability to reproduce Milan's zone defence and midfield pressing during the short precamps prior to World Cup qualifiers. He lamented the crowded Italian league schedule and the lack of attention paid to the national team by Italian clubs.

"However, the key for the World Cup is the prepara-tion, which will be careful and, I hope, successful," Sacchi said.

Italian players, who com-pleted their league season May 1, were to train for nearly three weeks before flying to the United States June 7.

Italy, which opens against

Ireland before facing Norway and Mexico in Group E, figures to qualify for the second round. If it wins its group and Germany wins Group C, the two would be headed for a quarterfinal matchup at Giants Stadium July 10.

Italy originally was considered a top contender to win the tournament, along with Germany, Brazil and Argentina. Even Sacchi says Brazil, Germany and the Nether-lands should be listed ahead of Italy at this point.

Following the 1-0 loss to France and the 2-1 loss to given up hope.

Sacchi's roster included seven players of AC Milan. including its four starting de-fenders: Franco Baresi, Mauro Tassotti, Paolo Maldini and Alessandro Costacurta. Antonio Benarrivo of Parma probably will start over Tassotti.

Two other AC Milan players, Demetrio Albertini and 30-year-old Roberto Donadoni, team at midfield with Dino Baggio of Juventus of Turin, who scored Italy's goal in the final qualifying game against Portugal.

MERR

# tournament

The British Ambassador's Golf Tournament was marked by the biggest turnout of 50 competitors Friday, June 10 at the Bisharat nine-hole golf course. Sponsored by the Forte Grand Amman and cosponsored by Royal Jordanian and Emirates Airlines, the trophies and prizes of the fivesented to the winners hy

H.R.H Princess Mona. Australian Bill Richardson was the overall winner of the Ambassador's trophy and Forte Grand's golf weekend for two in Dubai, tickets courtesy of Emirates Airlines.

Mrs. C. H. Kim won second place overall and was prescuted with a trophy and a Forte Grand golf weekend for two in Dubai, tickets courtesy of Royal Jordanian.

JD 10 per person

## World Cup ticket wrangles hot up

CHICAGO. Illinois (AFP) - Thousands of World Cup tickets remain unsold just five days before the start of the event — and fans unhappy with their tickets are heading to the courts.

The opening match between defending champions Germany and Bolivia at Chicago's Soldier Field is sold out, but there are still thousands of tickets available for matches in Dallas, Texas, and Detroit, Michi-

Rather than risk playing in front of partially filled stands. World Cup officials have asked tour operators to give them to charities.

"We don't want people sit-ting with hunches of tickets in their desk drawers," said

P.S.: Concert 8:00 pm

Dinner 9:30 pm

World Cup spokesman Jim Trecker. "We don't want to see empty seats." Of the 3.6 million tickets for the 52 matches. 15 per

cent — about 547,500 were allocated for tour operators in the United States. One tour operator in Virginia has given his unsold tick-Silverdome to a children's hospital in the city.

At the same time, fans unhappy with the seats they were assigned when tickets were distributed early this month, have filed a lawsuit against World Cup USA charging negligence and breach of contract.

Some of them have received tickets for venues Other than those requested or for seats that were supposed to be together hut are not.

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P.O.Box 950569, Amman 11195 Jordan Attn: GENERAL MANAGER Tel: 667899

\* Kindly note that aforesaid resume will be treated confidentially and will not be returned.



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featuring the Soprano Soloist from Russia

Zvetlan Kuzmina

accompanied on the piano by

Marina Prischepa

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For Reservations Please Call 810491/2/3/4 (CAROL)

The Embassy of the United States of America, Amman, Jordan, is offering for sale the following two properties.

 The former U.S. Ambassador residence parcel No. (2052) in block No. (33) with the buildings and constructions thereon situated in Jabal Amman between the First and Second Circle oppo-

site Al Kulliyah Al Islamieh. 2. The former American Embassy warehouse parcel No. (38) block No. (11) with the buildings and constructions thereon situated in Jabal Amman Seventh Circle, near Al Waha Stores.

Vacant possession of the properties is expected to be provided on or about August 25.1994.

Information about the properties and instructions for interested buyers may be obtained by delivering a letter of interest to Mr. Joseph Huggins. Counselor for Administration at the American Embassy, Amman, Jordan not later than July 5, 1994.

All letters of interest must be submitted by and in the name of the bidders themselves or their legally authorised representatives (if they are a registered legal entity). Proof of agency may be required from any agent at any time.

The U.S. Embassy will not pay any fees, commissions or expenses to real estate agents, brokers or middlemen of any sort or to any persons whoever they may be.

### عقاران للبيسج

تنوى سفارة الولايات المتحدة الامريكية في عمان \_ الأردنّ بيع العقارين التالين. ١ \_ القطعة رقم ٢٠٥٢ حوض رقم ٣٣ مع الابنية والانشاءات المقامة عليها والعائدة للمنزل السابق للسفير الامريكي والكائن في جبل عمان ما بين الدوار الاول والثاني مقابل الكلية العلمية الاسلامية ٢ ـ القطعة رقم ٢٨ الحوض رقم ١١ مع كامل الابنية والانشاءات المقامة عليها والتي عانت تستعمل كمستودعات للسفارة الامريكية سابقا والكائنة في جبل عمان الدوار السابع قرب مخارن

من المتوقع ان يصبح العقاران خاليان من الشواغل في او حوالي ٢٥/اب/١٩٩٤. يمكن الحصول على المعلومات المتعلقة بالعقارين وشروط البيع للمهتمن بالشراء مقابل تقديم كثآب منهم يعلنون بموجبه عن اهتمامهم بالشراء موجه الى السيد جوزيف هوجنز مستشار الشؤون الادارية في السفارة الامريكية في عمان في موعد اقصاّه ه/تموز/١٩٩٤.

تقدم چميع كتب المهتمين في الشراء من قبلهم مباشرة وباسمهم وحدهم أو من يمثلهم قانونا أن كانوا شخصية معنوية مسجلة ويمكن للسفارة ان تطلُّب من المثَّل القانوني في أي وقَّتُ ما يثبت صَعْبَهُ

لَّن تدفع السفارة الامريكية اية رسوم او عمولات او مصاريف للسماسرة او الوكلاء او الوسطاء من اي نوع ولا لاي شخص مهما كانّ.

### Countdown starts for Jazireh .women basketball tournament

By Aleen Bannayan Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - The countdown has already begun for one of the season's exceptional sporting events — Al Jazireh's international women's basketball tournament, a week-long event scheduled to take place at Amman's Sports Palace July 23-29 grouping top five regional women's teams.

Al Jazireh — Jordan's newly erowned reigning women's champions — will be hosting Syria's Al Jala', Lebanon's Homentmen, a select team from the occupied territories, in addition to a young promising team -Kefalovrysos of Cyprus.

Rivairy is expected to be quite tough as the five participating teams all have a good record, experience and reputation.

Lebanon's Homentmen are the top contenders for the

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With six players on the Lebanese national team, Humentmen are now considered one of the Arab World's top teams. Their new recruit Emma Beglarian at an astnnishing height of 1.95 will surely give much impetus to their already mighty linenp. trained by national team

coach Hagop Khacherian. This season they clinched the Lebanon Cup, and were recently crowned league champions after defeating rivals Antranig Club 74-43, thus staging a powerful come back after a decades-long interruption of regular competitions due to the civil war.

The Lebanese team boasts an astonishing record of winning their country's championship from 1956-1975, losing the title only once in

They last played in Jordan in July 1992 when they were hosted by Jordanian counterparts Homentmen Amman. During their visit they crushed Al Jazireh - then the Kingdom's third team -80-29, and defeated then champions Al Orthodoxi 78-

WITH OMAR SHARIF 1 17 & TANNAH HIRSCH

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ection do you take? .

-East-West vulnerable,

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9J10 7982 Q9843 9J32
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 Pass Pass Dbl
Rdbl 7

action do you take? Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

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The bidding has proceeded:

dding has proces North East Dbl Pass

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50, and their hosts 56-16. Homentmen are scheduled to attend a training camp in France before arriving in

Amman July 22. Al Jala' are Syria's second ranked team this year after losing the title to All

Horiyyeh this season.

During friendly matches in

Aleppo earlier this year, Al Jala' beat Al Jazireh twice with a margin of 20 points. The Cypriot team - Kefalovrysos -- is relatively the most inexperienced team making their first regional

appearance.
The club, which was originally based in the now Turkish-controlled town of Kythrea in northern Cyprus, is now based in the southeastern towns of Paralimni and

have met Czechoslovakia Romania and Belorussia, Al Jazireh's tournament will be their baskelball team's first competition abroad.

During a visit of the club's officials to Amman last month, Kcfalovrysos' Acting President Arisides Aristidou and honourary President Pantelakis Pantzias held meetings with the Jordan basketball and handball federation and agreed on a series of measures to enhance future cooperation.

It was agreed that Jordan's national women's handball team would play in Cyprus in July, and that Kefalovrysos women's handball would play in Amman in November. Al Jazireh's women's team will also be hosted by the Cypriot



Lebanese champions contender for the title

Larnaca. It is sponsored by KEO, the island's biggest dis-

While the club's women's basketball team was only formed two years ago and finished fifth among eight competing teams in the first division, their women's handball team has been Cyprus' champions for the past three years, with 8 players being members of the Cypriot national team.

Despite their handball team's competitions in the European Cup, and Cup Winners Cup in which they club later this year.

Q.4-Neither vulperable, as South

you hold: +AJ96 ∇Q102 OAKJ4 +104

The bidding has proceeded:
North Rast South West
Pass Pass ?
Vest Pass ?
What action do you take?

Al Jazireh's women's championsbip will undoubtedly bring a welcome change to the women's baskethall arena in the Kingdom. The last foreign teams to compete in Jordan were Sariyet Ramallah and al Catholic of Bethlehem hosted by Al Jazireh, and Lebanon's Homentmen who were hosted by their Jordanian connterparts - Homentmen Amman in the summer of 1992.

Since the JBF only has one yearly championship which is usually concluded in two or three weeks, the few women's teams usually have to host a team to give players an incentive and keep them busy throughout the season.

Jordan's women's champions commenced the season early this year when they played a series of matches in Aleppo, Syria. They met league leaders Al Horriyeh, runners-up Al Al Yarmouk and Al Jala'.

The team is now preparing for the 1994 women's championship which will begin July 7, giving them ample opportunity to prepare for their championship.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

•KQ76 ©95 CAJ2 •AK94

\*\*Note: The base of the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take? However it seems that the timing of the women's championship has not suited most teams as players are yet to begin serious practice after ending school and university Q.6-As South, vulnerable, you examinations. Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you respond?

"We have been practising, but not according to plan," Al Jazirch's head coach Fadi Sabbah told the Jordan Times. "Tawjjihi exams end right before the competitions and you can't expect players to give priority to basketball at such a time."

Sweden's Steffan (L) shouts in pain as he is stopped by Russia's Valeri Gopin during the final match of the European Handball Cham-

34-21 and took the trophy (AFP photo)

### Sidecar star Prior loses fight for life

MANNHEIM. Germany (AFP) — Britain's Simon Prior died here Monday following a horrific high-speed erash in the sidecar German Grand Prix.

The 40-year-old nit a trackside barrier on the 14th lap of Sunday's race and suffered head and internal injuries and a broken spine.

Prior, whose sidecar was ridden by Yoshisada Kumagaya of Japan, was taken to Ludwigshafen hospital. His death was announced by the international sidecar federa-

The crash occured when the sidecar driven by Austrian Klaus Klaffenboeck went out of control at more than 200kmh (125mph). The car ricocheted off the lefthand crash barriers and spun

said Saturday

to win back onto the track, causing a

three-machine pile-up. A federation spokesman said: "Prior died on Monday. He was in a coma immediately after the accident. He suffered major internal in-

He added Prior's wife Julia was at his side when he died. Austrian passenger Christian Parzer was also injured in the accident but recovered overnight and was able to leave hospital.

The German race was cancelled after the accident.

The tragedy follows the death of Japan's Noboyuki Wakai May 1 last year at the sidecar Spanish Grand Prix. Venezualan Ivan Palazzese was the last competitor to die at Hockenheim, in 1989.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Leverkusen to sign American Dooley

MISSION VIEJO, California (AP) - Thomas Dooley, a

defender and midfielder for the U.S. national team, has

reversed course and decided to sign with Bayer Leverkusen

rather than Schalke of the German first division. Dooley,

Tuesday but that Leverkusen then entered negotiations.

"They have a great chance to win the Bundesliga," Dooley said. Dooley played for Kaiserslautern and was part of the

team that won the Bundesliga in 1991 and the German Cup in 1990. He joined the U.S. national team fulltime last

summer. He has four goals in 39 international appearances, including the first goal in a 2-0 victory over England last

summer. Kaiserslantern had retained his transfer rights.

PARIS (AFP) — Miguel Indurain was toppled as the world's best cyclist here Monday as Switzerland's Tony

Rominger took over at the top. The Spaniard, a winner of

three Tour de France in a row, fell from grace in the rankings published by the International Cycling Union (UCI) after being oversbadowed in the Tour of Italy.

Indurain could only finish third, failing to win a hat-trick of

triumphs to match his French record, while Giro winner

Evgeni Berzin of Russia jumped from 23rd place to fifth.

Indurain toppled as world's best

night that he almost signed with Schalke

### Tracy beats Unser Indy race

DETROIT, Michigan (AFP)
— Canada's Paul Tracy
nudged teammate Al Unser's
leading car into a tire barrier,

then went on to win the Detroit Indy-car Grand Prix here Sunday. Tracy won his sixth career Indy-car race and first of the year, but also ended his Pens-

ke Racing teammate's threerace win streak. Unser recovered to finish 10th after leading much of the way. "It's a tough way to win," Tracy said. "I have some

apologising to do. The only thing I can do is offer my hand in apology. I put him out of the race. It was my

Unser led most of the race, out Tracy pulled close behind during a caution period for a crsh by England's Nigel Mansell. Unser braked as he came upon a slower car going around a corner along the 2.1-mile (3.36km) street course. That's when Tracy struck Unser's car from behind, sending it into a tire barrier along the outer edge of the course.

and the guy in front of Al braked early," Tracym said, "I got up too close to Al and I sent him into the wall." "Sometimes you eat the

bear and sometimes the bear eats yon," Unser said. "To-day the bear ate us." Brazil's Fittipaldi finished second, giving Roger Penske's team a second straight 1-2 finish and their fifth

straight triumph of the year. "Al was obviously disappointed. I'm sure he and Paul will have a discussion about it," Penske said. "Those things happen in rac-ing. Even though you hate to see one of your cars take out another, you need to keep the competition going. Paul learned something."

### **Rockets edge Knicks** in NBA final series games in Houston if neces-

NEW YORK (AFP) -Rookie Sam Cassell sank a 3-point shot and four free throws in the final 34 seconds here Sunday, National Bas-ketball Association (NBA) finals.

The victory gave the Rock-ets a 2-1 lead in the best-ofseven championship series, with game four Wednesday in New York.

Houston coach Rudy Tomjanovich bad been secondguessed for leaving the first-year player in the game in crucial situations, but Cassell proved his worth by hitting a 3-point shot with 34 seconds remaining to put the Rockets ahead 89-88.

"I know I'm still learning," Cassell said. "It has been that way all year. But my team-mates have a lot of confidence in me.

New York's Patrick Ewing was called for a blocking foul to set up two more Cassel free throws. John Starks put New York within 91-89 on a free throw with 3.9 seconds to play, but he deliberately missed the second shot and Houston's Otis Thorpe grabbed the rebound. Cassel sank two final free throws to seal the victory.
"This makes us feel great,"

Cassell said. "We bave always been a great road team. Now we have our home court advantage back."

Game five will be Friday in New York, with the final two

to put the Rockets ahead again, and then slammed in a game tying-dunk with 1:17 remaining after Ewing had put the Knicks ahead again.

Derek Harper, who led New York with 21 points, sank an outside shot with 55 seconds remaining to give the Knicks an 88-86 lead; setting the stage for Cassell's late

Ewing, who had missed 17 of his 24 prior shots, gave New York their first lead at

82-81 on an inside jumper with 2:51 to play. But Thorpe

responded with a 3-point play

Hakeem Olajuwon led the Rockets with 21 points. Robert Horry added 16 points and Cassell had 15 for Houston. Starks had 20 and Ewing added 18 for the Knicks.

> Before a loud and emotional crowd of more than 17,000 fans at Madison Square Garden, the Knicks suffered only their second home playoff loss of the year in 11 games.

Houston opened the game with an 11-2 run and finished the first period with an 8-1 spurt, seizing command and denying the Knicks throughont the first three quarters. Harper sparked a 12-3 run to end the first half, pulling the Knicks within 45-38 at the

them to improve as well. In

relations, it looks like we

improved more than we ex-pected and it looks like Wil-

liams has gone a step back-

ward. I wasn't expecting this;

I think Damon wasn't expect-

The different direction the

teams have taken was on the

scoreboard for all to see:

Schumacher blistered Damon

Hill of Britain by 39.660

seconds, and that could have

been more had Schumacher not slowed seconds, and that

could have been more had

Schumacher not slowed three

turns from the end of the last

### Schumacher goes for victory in Canadian GP

MONTREAL (AP) — Michael Schnmacher continues to surprise himself, even as the rest of the Formula One world has grown accustomed to his domina-

Schumacher led from start to finish in waltzing to victory in the Canadian Grand Prix Sunday, his fifth victory in six races this season. The only race he lost was two weeks ago in Spain - and then he placed second despite having only fifth gear in his Benetton

"I was very confident we

could do it, but in Barcelona · we had a technical problem - which always can bappen. So I wasn't sure what kind of feelings I should have for this weekend," Schumacher said. Certainly after this win, there is more confidence for all of us. The luck is back

with us, you might say."
The 25-year-old German, with a virtual stranghlehold on the Formula One title with 10 races remaining, said he began the year hoping he could finish as high as second in the points chase. He fi-gured the Williams-Renault team would have the winner.

"If you go on what we did last year, the Williams was maybe a second faster all year. I was sure we could do a better job with onr car but 1 certainly wasn't expecting that much," be said. "And certainly I expected

lap to raise his visor and wave his arm at the crowd alongside Circuit Gilles Ville-"I enjoyed the race, enjoyed the weekend and had a good time." Hill said. "We

didn't win; that's the only drawback. Schumacher, who started from the pole, streaked away rom the start and at the end

of the first 90-second lap bad a lead of 1.767 seconds over Jean Alesi's Ferrari. His lead jumped to almost five seconds in only five laps.

Hill took over second on the 31st lap when Jean Alesi pitted his Ferrari and held the spot to the finish. But hill could not get close to Schnmacher, who led by more than 30 seconds by the time he came out following a pit stop on the 40th lap.

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The closing date for submitting tenders is 12:00 hours local time Saturday July 2, 1994.

> Sameh Madani **Managing Director**

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# Arab Potash boosts output capacity by 28%

By P.V. Vivekanand Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN - With the completion of the first phase of an expansion project formally marked on Sunday, the Arah Potash Company (APC) has raised its annual prodnction capacity by 28 per cent to 1.8 million tonnes of potash. The second phase of expansion calls for raising the output capacity to 2.2 million by the year 1998.

At current market prices the increase in the first phase of expansion would hring total APC production to around \$170 million and raise Jordan's share of world output of potash to around 5.5 per cent.

The expansion project, carried ont at a cost of \$125 million raising total investment in the APC to

more than \$650 million, is separate from an APC plan to diversify its pro-duction by adding four or five other minerals in its output from Dead Sea waters. a senior company official said. Jafar Salem, deputy

marketing manager of the company, said the addi-tions would include magnesium oxide, bromine, industrial salt and potassium sulphate.

This phase of APC expansion, estimated to cost between \$350 million and \$400 million, will be carried out under the umbrella of a separate JD60 million capital holding company comprising the APC, the Jordan Investment Corporation, the Social Security Corporation and other local

At present, the only production at the APC plant at Ghor Al Safi on the shores of the Dead Sea south of Amman is potash, said Mr. Salem correcting a widely held view that the first phase of the expansion marked on Sunday meant that the plant would be producing

magnesium oxide.

He said the wider expansion plant is expected to be completed by 1997-

The company has scaled down an ambitious expansion programme estimated to cost around \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion under which most of the 30 to 35 minerals and precious metals in Dead Sea waters were expected to be extracted.

The logic in Dead Sea water exploitation, experts say, is that it becomes relatively easier to extract additional minerals and metals at every stage where one element is separated, as the case is with potash. At the end of the line, the experts say, are even gold and ura-

In 1993, a year marked by a recession and strong competition from former Soviet republics in the world market for potash, the APC exported 1.47 million tonnes of potash, an increase of 20 per cent. Total turuover was JD91.88 million, with potash accounting for JD88.14 million. Salt sales, iuterest revenue, aud

Indonesia led the list of APC's clients during the year, accounting for 311,600 tounes of the company's exports, followed by China with 246,960 tonnes and India

others made up the rest.

with 241,900 tonnes. The other major huyer from the APC during the year was Malaysia with 168,350 tonnes. Other Asian clients included Korea, Japan, the Philippines, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Baugladesh,

Taiwan and Australia.

In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, which collectively accounted for 16.4 per cent of APC sales during 1993 (Asia accounted for the rest), the companies importers included Brazil, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, the U.S., Belgium, Sudan and Yemen.

Canada has the highest share of world production of potash, with 33.14 per cent of the 35 million tonnes registered in 1993, followed hy Russia with 27.72 per cent and Europe with 22 per cent and the

U.S. with 5.71 per cent. Others are largely insignificant.

North America aud Europe each consumed 26.09 per cent of the 1993 output, followed by Asia with 21.16 per cent, Rus-sia with 12.46 per cent and Latin America with 11.3 per cent.

The APC posted a gross income of JD25.4 million and a net income of JD22.1 million for the year 1993 compared with JD28 million in 1992, JD3g milliou in 1991, JD39 million in 1990 and JD41 million in 1989. The decline in profits was attributed to a sharp drop in the world prices hit by undercutting from the Commonwealth of Independeut States (CIS) made up of former Soviet

'The potash industry enters 1994 with a firm

footing and is supported further by definite signs of a redress in the supply/ demand formula leading

to justifiable but cautious optimism," said the APC's annual report for

The APC has a paid-up capital of JD72.45 mil-

hon. The government of

Jordan is the major share-holder with 56.63 per cent

through its investment arm, the Jordan Invest-

ment Corporation. The

Arah Mining Company

holds 22.82 per cent. Other shareholders are

the government of Iraq (5.18 per cent), the state-owned Kuwaiti Invest-

ment Authority (4.34 per

cent), the Libyan govern-

ment (4.34 per cent), the Jeddah-based Islamic De-

velopment Bank (5.52 per

cent) and the government of Saudi Arabia (0.79 per

diers used tear-gas to dis-perse protestors trying to

reach Jnaid prison, which holds 760 prisoners.

ing "No to exile in Gaza and

They carried placards read-

Another member of the

PNA, Jamil Tarifi, attempted

to defuse some of the tension

by briefing prisoners still held on the details of their release.

The prisoners seemed in no

"We will turn things upside

down," prisoners from Mr. Arafat's Fatah faction

threatened in a letter to Ma-

jor General Abdul Razak

Yehia, chief liaison officer

Not to worry, It's just a 'temper eruption'

WASHINGTON (AP) -

For aides who witnessed President Bill Clinton's outbursts of anger in 1993, the word "temper" was inadequate. So they invented nick-names — "purple fits," "ear-thquakes" or "wave". And now, thanks to senior adviser David Gergen, there are "temper eruptions." Gergen coined the phrase Sunday in an attempt to defend his boss, whose bouts of rage are described in Washington Post reporter Boh Woodward's new book, The Agenda: Inside The Clintou White House. "I bave seen very, very few in this second year — very few — temper erap-tions," Mr. Gergen added. Oddly, he sounded like campaign worker Betsey Wright, who upset colleagues in 1992 by describing rumours of Mr. Clinton's womanising as bimbo eruptions." Gergen, a veteran of Republican administrations who joined Mr. Chinton's staff a year ago, is depicted in Mr. Woodward's book as being 'stunned" by a Clinton outburst aboard Air Force One, the presidential jet. Appearing on television, Mr. Gergen confirmed he was "surprised" by Mr. Clinton's reaction upon learning his staff had not arranged a meeting with Chicago Mayor Richard Daley. He did not comment on Mr. Woodward's entire account, which reports that "Gergen was concerned about Clinton. The incident on the airplane was not isolated. Many mornings the president came into the office, seized on some bad news or leak to the press,

and let loose for up to 10 minutes." The remarks raised questions about how Mr. Woodward found out about the outburst and Mr. Gergen's purported private concerns, Who, other than Mr. Gergen, could have leaked that? "I don't know who told him," Mr. Gergen insisted. Mr. Woodward has not revéaled his sources. While avoiding outright denials, the White House has tried to play said reading it "was like looking at a mirror in a fun house, which is to say I found this to often be a distorted view of

**Philippe Petit** draws major

ST HISWI

iligin end

uo]ssion

conversations."

crowd FRANKFURT (AFP) -French tightrope walker Philippe Petit brought central Frankfurt to a standstill Sunday, inching his way across a razor-thin wire strung between the bell towers of two historie chnrehes. Some 300,000 people crowded into central Frankfurt to watch as the 45-year-old acrobat took to the wire 80 metres (260 feet) above their heads and linking the bell towers of Frankfurt Cathedral and St Paul's Church. Mr. Petit, who has previously tightrope walked between the twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York at a height of 435 metres (1,400 feet), took half an hour to make the 300 metre (1,000 foot) crossing in gusty conditions. An hour before the show started, wheather services advised against any attempt to cross the wire and predicted gusts of wind at np to 50 kilometres (30 miles) an hour. Organisers said the event was a first for Germany. Frankfurt Mayor Andreas Von Schoeler said the tightrope walk marked the "apogee of the festivities organised for Frankfurt's jubilee." Germany's financial capital celebrates its 1,200th anniversary this year at an

marks (\$1.47 million). seeking to attract what ter-Bandaranalke is doing well

> COLOMBO (AFP) - Sri Lanka opposition leader Siri-ma Bandaranaike, who was

### **MEWS IN BRIEF**

### Israeli 'copters land in Bekaa Valley',

BAALBEK (AFP) - Two Israeli helicopters landed in the Bekaa Valley on Saturday near the spot where commandos last month abducted a Muslim leader, police here said Monday. The helicopters touched down for a few minutes after dusk near Forzol and left before a Lebanese army patrol could arrive at the scene, they said. There was no immediate explanation for the landing. Overnight Sunday Israeli fighter-jets huzzed the Bekaa Valley, a correspondent in the town of Baalbek said. Airborne Israeli commandos snatched Mustafa Dirani from his Bekaa home on May 21 in a bid to obtain information on missing Israeli airman Ron Arad, whose plane was shot down over South Lebanon in 1986. Less than two weeks later Israeli warplanes killed 50 people in a raid on a training camp of Hizbollah guerrillas near the Syrian border in the Bekaa. Israeli aircraft have made almost daily reconnaissance flights over the Bekaa plain and South Lehanon since the June 2 raid as Hizbollah vowed to avenge its martyrs.

### Arafat bids farewell to Tunis at OAU summit

TUNIS (AFP) - Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said farewell to his Tunis headquarters in a speech before the annual summit of the Organisa-tion of African Unity (OAU) here Monday. "We are only hidding farewell to fraternal Tunisia in order to return to Palestine," he said, before going on to outline the challenges facing Palestinian self-rule. Mr. Arafat, who is expected to travel to Gaza and Jericho within the next two weeks, also welcomed the entry of newly democratic South Africa to the OAU, hailing President Nelson Mandela. He said: "Tunisia is bidding us farewell to Palestine and is receiving a great militant who has led his people towards liberation and

### Experts unearth Christian presence in Gulf

ABU DHABI (AFP) - British archaeologists excavating on a small Gulf island have unearthed evidence of Christian civilisation before the advent by Islam, a member of the team said Monday. The excavations on the United Arah Emirates (UAE) islands of Sir Bani Yas revealed a large complex with at least one courtvard and no less than 15 separate rooms, said chief archaeologist Geoffrey King. He told the daily Emirates News that the complex included an area used for cooking and other rooms, many with finely plastered walls and doorways. "As a result of earlier work, it had become clear to us that we were dealing with buildings of considerable quality and importance with decoration deriving ultimately from the classical and late antique world," he said. "The role of at least one building on the site was clarified by the discovery of three finely carved crosses that indicate the existence of a Christian community on Sir Bani Yas on the eve of the coming of Islam" in the 7th century. Mr. King has headed a team excavating on Sir Bani Yas and other UAE island over the past two years at the request of President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultasn Al Nahayan.

### Pakistan denies German expulsion report

ISLAMABAD (AFP) - Pakistan on Monday denied a report that two of its diplomats in Germany had been expelled for their involvement in the purchase of weaponsgrade nuclear material. A Foreign Office spokesman here said the report, to be hroadcast by German television, was "factually incorrect," and "no Pakistani diplomat has been expelled from Germany as asserted in the report," he insisted that Pakistan observes export laws in purchasing sophisticated material from foreign firms. The state-run German television report hlamed two German firms for iilegally supplying Pakistan with key components for the production of weapons-grade nuclear material and longrange carrier missiles.

### Herat province governor on peace mission

KABUL (AFP) - Ismael Khan, a top commander and governor of Herat province, was meeting Afghan Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar on Monday to discuss his formula for ending five months of fighting, his aide said. Ismael Khan had met with embattled President Burhanuddin Rabbani and a pro-Saudi Arabian leader, Rasul Sayvaf of the Ittihad-e-Islami faction, since arriving Thursday on a peace mission, the aide added. He said Ismael Khan was seeking a negotiated settlement of the fighting between the forces of Mr. Rabbani and Mr. Hekmatyar which has raged since an aborted Jan. 1 comp staged by the president's former communist ally, General Abdul Rashid Dostum. Mr. Rabbani has survived but the battle for Kabul has claimed more than 2,500 lives, while some 17,000 people have been

### Iranian guards to change jobs with wives

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran's Revolutionary Guards personnel are to change jobs with their wives one day this week on Thursday in a bid for them to become familiar with each other's responsibilities, an offiical said. Brigadier-General Alireza Afshar, head of the Basij or volunteer force within the guards (pasdaran), said the plan was part of a week-long campaign to promote Islamic values. The campaign, which began on Saturday and is also aimed at rooting out "social corruption," lends focus to a particular issue each day, with Thursday being named "the day of strengthening family values." Gen. Afshar, quoted by newspapers here, said the Islamic volunteers, estimated at more than 300,000, are to be dispatched in Basij cultural centres throughout the nation to provide family counselling. All of the "official personnel" on active duty would also be covered by the plan.

# Tension rises in W.Bank over prisoners

JERICHO (AP) — Opposi-tion to restricting some re-leased Palestinian prisoners to the self-rule areas grew explosive Monday, sparking calls by Palestine Liberat 1 Organisation (PLO) leaders to renegotiate the issue with Israel.

Prisoners still in jail threatened to take action against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, and in the West Bank city of Nablus Israeli troops fired tear-gas to disperse relatives ontside a pris-

The frustration was clearly evident among scores of prisoners themselves, set free in this enclave of Palestinian rule and then told those with violent records could not go

"We cannot be here for the rest of our lives, if we are really free then we must go back to our homes," said released prisoner Nasser Abu Hmeid from Amari refugee camp in Ramallah.

Mr. Abu Hmeid, convicted of killing 12 Palestinians suspected of being Israeli informants, had served four years of nine consecutive life sentences. He was among 287 prisoners dropped off in Jericho Friday.

Israel agreed in the May 4 implementation 2 on Palestinian self-r. lease 5,000 prisoners 'thin five weeks. Israel sa ... 00



Palestinian youths from all Gaza Strip stage a noisy demonstration on Monday demanding the release of Palestinians detained in Israeli jails (AFP photo)

have been released, while release supporters of Islamie sisted that the agreement Palestinians put the number and other groups that oppose stands. at under 2.500.

"The agreement mandates the release of 5,000, but so far less than half of them have been released," Faisal Husseini, a member of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) that will supervise self-rule, told Israel Radio. Israel has said it will not

the peace treaty, nor around 500 prisoners convicted of killing or wounding Israelis.

The agreement stipulates that Palestinians handed over to the PNA, basically those convicted for violent crimes, serve out their terms under self-rule.

Israeli officials have in-

It was one of the many complex details in the treaty that the Palestinian public

was not aware of, and the shock of discovery fuelled protests in areas still under occupation.

In Nablus, the largest town on the West Bank with 120,000 people, Israeli sol-

They demanded that a 12-

mood to listen.

member prison team take part in the negotiations and that they stick to the demand of releasing all prisoners.

for talks with Israel.

Mr. Husseini suggested a new agreement be worked out because of the growing

"All prisoners must have the right to be released and return home regardless of

what they did," be said. Mohammad Shaker, a spokesman for the Palestinian forces in Jericho, said Israel accepted that 159 with low sentences can go home. but 128 lifers had to stay.

He denied Israeli reports that giving the prisoners the run of the town had allowed five to escape.

ernment when he returns

Sources expect that a num-

ber of lawmakers would also

request a new extraordinary

tion stipulates that an ex-

traordinary session can be

held at the request of more

than half the 80 members of

the House. It is not clear

advocate in Scotland or to the

He said Britain would be

A bomb ripped apart the

Pan Am Boeing 747 over the

Scottish town of Lockerbie

on Dec. 21, 1988, as it flew

from London towards New

York. All 259 people aboard

and 11 people on the ground

Jim Swire, a spokesman for

British relatives of Lockerbie

bomhing victims. said

Shaahan's claim "should be

"It could be that he is

regarded with grave suspi-

"looking with interest at de-

tails of this confession,"

U.S. authorities.

Article 82 of the Constitu-

from the United States.

## Geagea charged in church blast

BEIRUT (Agencies) — For-mer militia warlord Samir Geagea was charged Monday in a February church bombing that killed 10 worshippers and wounded 60. An examining magistrate recommended the death penalty if a court convicted Dr. Geagea.

The charge sheet issued by examining Magistrate Joseph Freiha also levelled charges against seven members of Dr. Geagea's dishanded Lebanese Forces militia, including his former chief of staff, Fuad Malek.

Dr. Geagea was charged with "terrorist acts hy using explosives, which endaugered state security, according to the charge

Mr. Freiha said the charge against Dr. Geagea and four other followers could be punishable by penalties rangmg from prison terms up to death if convictions were obtained.

The charge sheet said there "wasn't enough evidence" to charge Mr. Malek in the chnrch bombing. But he was preparations by the ebanese forces to overthrow the regime with illegal methods." He also was charged with "possession and distribution of weapons."

Judge Freiha turned over his request to state prosecutor Munif Oweidat paving the way for the start of the trial, state-run Tele Liban reported in a special news flash.

A date for the trial has not been announced but the proceedings against Dr. Geagea and seven other suspects implicated in the bombing will take place at the Instice Court which deals with crimes against the state. Verdicts issued hy this

court cannot be appealed. Ten worshippers were killed and 60 others wounded in the bombing of Our Lady of the Deliverance Church dur-

ing a Sunday mass in the Christian heartland north of

Dr. Geagea has been beld in custody since April 21 at the Lebanese Defence Ministry, where Mr. Malek is also being held.

He was taken in as part of an investigation into the murder of a rival Christian leader, Dany Chamoun, and his family in October 1990.

Dr. Geagea headed the Lebanese Forces, a militia which turned into a political party at the end of Lebanon's 1975-1990 war and was outlawed by the government on

U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has written to Lebanon's Justice Ministry voicing concern at the government's dissolution of the party without awaiting the outcome of the investigations.

Lebanon reactivated the death penalty for political crimes in March after the church bombing amid efforts to tighten up security and legal procedures. Four people have been hanged since the measure went into effect.

Mr. Freiha's accusations coincided with the 15th anniversary of the murder of former Christian deputy Tony Franiieh, the son of the late President Suleiman Franjieh, and his family by a commando led by Dr. Geagea. Dozens of other people were killed in the

The government viewed the bombing as an attempt to scare off foreign investment, badly needed for postwar reconstruction. Dr. Geagea has denied involvement in the church bomhing. He said hlaming

government attempt to stifle opposition. Dr. Geagea turned down several invitations to serve in governments formed after the end of the civil war.

the Lebanese Forces was a

### Yemen war continues

(Continued from page 1)

Saleh last week in Sanaa and has since also travelled to Jordan and Oman, apart from a first visit to Saudi Arabia where he held talks with King Fahd.

In Mukalla, 700 kilometres from Aden and the latest target of northern advances. Mr. Ihrahimi met several southern leaders on Monday, except for Mr. Beidh.

The southern leader switched his headquarters to his home town of Mukalla in the early weeks of the war as northern troops hesieged

However, northern forces are now closing in on Mukalla itself.

The north said Sunday its troops had moved to within 25 kilometres of Mukalla. although correspondents at the front line said they were still around 55 kilometres

away The latest ceasefire was the fourth since June 6, and like the others it was stillborn. It followed a night of shelling in which six people were killed and 32 wounded in an Aden suhurb, hospital officials

Mr. Ibrahimi's mission is in line with a U.N. Security Council Resolution of June 1 calling for an immediate ceasefire in the war raging since May 5 and the reopening of talks between north and south.

On the humanitarian front, the European Commission granted \$835,200 in aid to displaced people in Yemen, whom a U.N. official in Sanaa said number almost 500,000

Medical and food aid worth almost \$550,000 will be provided to 5,000 refugees in both north and south.

The remainder, \$290,000. will be used to provide drinking water and build minimum sanitary equipment for 1,000 families in the Lahij region, 40 kilometres from Aden.

## Parliament adjourned

(Continued from page 1) "shortcomings" of the gov-

session.

liamentary blocs when he introduced the reshuffle. They want the session to make their discontent with the government felt.

Fourty-two deputies last week discussed a request for a vote of no confidence in the government hut decided to shelve it out of concern not to rock at the boat at such a critical period for the Kingdom, among other reasons.

But parliamentary sources to write a letter to the King in

whether a request to hold the new session will have the said the deputies are planning support of more than 40 dewhich they will explain the

# Suspect claims Pan Am blast

(Continued from page 1)

sion is for the purpose of deception and aims at misleading the investigation, nothing more."

He said he was ready to interrogate Shaahan, "and see what information he has on the Pan Am bombing." Such an investigation requires authorisation from Lehanon's prosecutor general, Munif Oweidat. Shaaban, Bassem Anyeh

Jabr, 32, and Yousef Mhiob Abawani, 31. are charged with killing Maaytah, first secretary at the Jordanian embassy in Beirut. Trial was adjourned until Monday. London and Washington

ances of Abdel Basset Al Megrahi and Al Amine Khalifa Fhima, who are charged in the Lockerbie bombing. In London. Britain renewed its demand Monday that the two Libyans be brought before a Scottish or a U.S. court to answer the

charges.
"We have said many times in the past that there is a case to be answered in a court in-Scotland or in the United States by two Libyans," said a Foreign Office spokesman. "Anyone having further information which implicates

anyone else should bring it to

the attention of the lord

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rorists might regard as kudos have for three years been for the Abu Nidal organisation," said Mr. Swire, whose trying to force court appeardaughter Flora was killed in the bombing. Court sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, speculated Shaaban might have been instructed by Abu

died.

Nidal to make the claim to take the heat over the bombing off Libya. Abu Nidal is believed to be living in Libya.
Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said this week Abu

Nidal could be dead. Foreign Minister Faris Bouez said fresh legal pro-ceedings would be taken against Shaahan in the Lockerhie case if his claim proves to be true.

# after surgery

estimated cost of 2.5 million

the world'a first elected woman premier, was doing well after surgery in Singapore Monday, a family member said. Mrs. Bandaranaike was reported to have undergone a 90 minute operation at Singapore General Hospital to correct a disorder of the 78-year-old politiciar's toes that had hampered her walking. "She is doing fine. But she has been ordered about two weeks of bed rest," the family member said.